JPRS-KAR-86-020

3 JUNE 1986

# Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## VNS DISCLOSES U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN KWANGJU INCIDENT

SK191129 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 May 86

[Unattributed talk: "The Kwangju Incident and the United States"]

[Text] Today, in order to vent the spite of the Kwangju uprisers, our patriotic students and masses across the nation are carrying out the courageous anti-U.S. struggle to oppose its support for the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship, chanting the slogan "Yankee go home!"

This is a reflection of our masses' firm will not to tolerate the crime of the United States which immersed Kwangju in a sea of blood and in the flames of fire.

The one who directly instructed and manipulated behind-the-scenes the massacre of Kwangju perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is none other than the United States. Like all successive dictators in South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is merely a culprit on the spot to sustain the U.S. fascist colonial rule.

The president and the National Assembly must act in accordance with the intention of the U.S. authorities. This is the political situation of South Korea, a U.S. colony. Under such circumstances, how could the Kwangju massacre be perpetrated without the directive of the United States, which stabbed the patriotic masses who cried for freedom, democracy, and reunification in their hearts with bayonets, fired guns, and drove tanks?

The atrocious acts of the martial law troops that suppressed the peaceful demonstrations with blood were also perpetrated at the directive of Wickham, then commander of the U.S.-South Korea combined forces.

The Kwangju mass uprising was expanded into a mass resistance struggle in which more than 300,000 people participated and rapidly spread over 17 cities around Kwangju. This was expression of our masses' burning spirit to overthrow the fascist dictatorship and to bring forth freedom and democracy to this land. On the other hand, this uprising was a critical blow to the U.S. coolonial rule.

Feeling an extreme uneasiness over this, the United States held an emergency security meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Muskie, National Security Adviser Brzezinski, and Director of the U.S. CIA Turner attending and took an emergency measure to offer the assistance of armed forces to the Chon Tu-hwan clique. According to this, it dispatched an emergency strike force with the U.S. carrier "Coral Sea" in its axis and the U.S. carrier "Midway" belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet to the waters of our country.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Defense Department went two E-3a AWACS to Okinawa, Japan and had the two AWACS that were stationed there fly over South Korean airspace on an alert mission. Furthermore, the United States handed over three special forces bridgades, troops of three divisions, an armored unit, tanks, [words indistinct] missiles to the Chon Tu-hwan clique and had it bestially suppress the Kwangju Popular Uprising.

U.S. National Security Adviser Brzezinski handed down a directive on massacre to suppress the Kwangju citizens with fists of iron.

Because of the behind-the-scenes manipulation of the United States and its open interference maneuvers, the heroic Kwangju resistance fighters suffered an unprecedentedly cruel calamity. This is merely a part of the crimes committed by the United States. The United States can never avoid the responsibility for the massacre of the Kwangju citizens, the spitome of a brutal act, with anything.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL noted that the direct responsibility for massacring the Kwangju citizens rests with Wickham, the highest U.S. person in South Korea. (Sevil Clark), member of the Peace Corps who personally witnessed the Kwangju incident, said that he confirmed that the United States was a culprit for suppressing the popular uprisings in Kwangju and other cities in South Korea.

In an interview with the Washington correspondent of the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN last year, Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, confessed that with approval by Washington, he permitted the dispatching of the 20th Division under the command of the U.S. commander to Kwangju.

The United States is the very ringleader of the Kwangju tragedy. This shows that as long as the United States, which suppressed the 19 April uprising and the Kwangju popular uprising, remains in this land, our masses cannot achieve the freedom, democracy, and reunification of the country that our people ardently desire.

Our masses will never forget the grudge of Kwangju and will more courageously carry out the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy opposing the U.S. colonial rule and the fascist dictatorship.

The United States should immediately stop supporting the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime which is brutally suppressing the patriotic masses who have risen in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to reject outside forces and to demand the resignation of the fascist dictatorship. It should withdraw from this land.

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CSO: 4110/056

## KCNA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KWANGJU INCIDENT

### Anti-U.S. Mass Rallies

SK180022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--South Korean students and people are greeting the sixth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising (in May 1980) with a fierce anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship resistance for democracy.

They are holding mass rallies and demonstrations and sit-ins almost every day, dealing a blow in succession at the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

"U.S. imperialists, go home," "Drive out Yankees" and "Down with U.S. imperialism" are slogans put up by the students in their struggle.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is the cause of heightened tension between the North and the South, they resolutely call for "opposition to U.S. imperialists' education aimed to train mercenaries," "withdrawal of the U.S. forces," "opposition to nuclear bases" and "conclusion of a peace agreement."

Seoul University students are taking the lead in the undaunted struggle of South Korean students waged every day under slogans opposing U.S. imperialism, war and fascism and calling for democracy.

When the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique closed the library of Seoul University and checked the entry of the students into the campus, students of the university held a street demonstration on 28 April.

They marched up to an intersection point near the university, where they denounced the United States for turning South Korea into a nuclear base, lively shouting anti-U.S., anti-"government" slogans.

Two of them chanted slogans on the roof of the university building and poured gasoline over their bodies and burnt themselves in protest against suppression.

On 6 May, over 4,000 students of the university held a memorial service for student Kim Se-chin and staged a fierce anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration, chanting "Let's drive out U.S. imperialists" and "Let's win national liberation."

Similar demonstrations are reported almost every day from other universities and colleges throughout South Korea. Rallies, demonstrations and sit-ins were held by thousands of students at 17 universities and colleges on 1 May and at 24 universities and colleges on 2 May.

The signature campaign for constitutional amendments which started in Seoul in February last has rapidly expanded to the whole area of South Korea, embracing people of all walks of life.

Demo-accompanied meetings for inaugurating chapters of the committee for the promotion of constitutional amendments were held in Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu, Taejon, Chongju and Masan with the participation of tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of people.

During their demonstration in Inchon on 3 May, thousands of people burnt U.S. President Reagan in effigy and the accursed Stars and Stripes in the heart of the city. They undauntedly fought over 3,000 tear-gas firing riot police, hurling rocks and Molotov cocktails.

The South Korean students and people are valiantly struggling with an indomitable will to terminate the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule, not forgetting the Kwangju massacre committed by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique six years ago under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

## Demonstration Marks Anniversary

SK190457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 May (KCNA)--Memorial services honoring the victims of the Kwangju popular uprising and a fierce anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration were held in Kwangju, South Korea, on 18 May on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the uprising, according to foreign press reports.

The memorial services were attended by representatives of the Association of Victims Families and a large number of students, workers and citizens.

Banners raised in the cemetery of Kwangju uprising victims in the suburbs of the city where the memorial services took place read "reveal the full truth of the Kwangju incident" and "pay full compensation to the heroes."

The participants in the services burned an effigy of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, demanding his resignation from "power."

They also denounced the United States and Japan for supporting the fascist rule of the traitor.

A few hours after the memorial services, more than 1,000 students and citizens gathered at the plaza in front of the "provincial government" building and went over to a demonstration, shouting "down with the dictator."

When the demonstrators marched through the streets in high spirits, more than 3,000 citizens on either side extended warm encouragement and support to them.

The puppet police surrounding the plaza fired more than 20 tear gas bombs to disperse them, the demonstrators resolutely resisted with rocks.

The puppet police ran wild in suppression, arresting over 80 demonstrators. But students, joined by citizens, continued their struggle until dark.

Yesterday similar services were held in other cities, too, mainly by students and workers, according to foreign press reports.

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CSO: 4100/144

## COLLEGE DEANS ON SELF-IMMOLATION OF SEOUL STUDENTS

SK181201 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] In connection with the recent self-immolation of Seoul National University [SNU] students Kim Se-chin and Yi Chae-ho who set fire to themselves protesting against the fascist military dictator Chon Tu-hwan, dean of Kim Chaek Technology College Kim Kyong-hwan and dean of Kim Chong-tae Teachers College Yi Song-man issued talks respectively.

In his talk, Dean Kim Kyong-hwan, saying that all the faculty members and students of his college were extending condolences and warm consolation reflecting their warm compatriotic love to the SNU students, who protested against dictatorial rule through their self-immolation and thus encouraged their fellow students to struggle, and to their families, said: What the patriotic South Korean students aspired for even at the moment they were dying nursing a grudge was a new democratic society governed by independence, and what they condemned were the brutal fascist dictatorial rule and the criminal military training designed against their fellow countrymen.

I believe this was an expression of their patriotic will of truly loving the country and people. Nevertheless, instead of heeding the just voices of the youths and students, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique regards their acts as heretical, branding them as dangerous acts jeopardizing security. This cannot but be said to be a criminal act of strangling patriotism by treason and an act of obliterating democracy by fascism.

Under circumstances in which the whole of South Korea is being trampled underfoot by outside forces and fettered by the fascist dictatorship, they had no choice but to set fire to themselves to protest against the oppressors and to save their country and people.

Saying that the patriotic spirit that warmly circulated in the hearts of the students Kim Se-chin and Yi Chae-ho had implanted the flames of struggle in the hearts of hundreds and thousands of South Korean youths and students, he noted that the struggle of refusing to go into the puppet army units on the frontline for military training, which is being vigorously staged on the campuses not only in Seoul but also in universities and colleges across South Korea, under the slogan that called for death-defying opposition to the Yankee mercenary education is a clear testimony to this.

Noting that challenging justice and oppressing patriotism is [a] foolish act of those who are stupid, he stressed that the just and patriotic struggle of the South Korean youths and students for independence, democracy, and reunification will triumph without fail.

In his talk, Dean Yi Song-man, noting that the self-immolation of student Kim Se-chin, president of student body at SNU College of Natural Sciences, and Yi Chae-ho, chairman of the antiwar, antinuclear peace struggle committee at this school, who set fire to themselves, was never an act of self-immolation, but a murder committed by the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring, said that as one of the educators responsible for raising the future of the fatherland he was sternly denouncing this criminal murderous act with surging national indignation.

He stressed: The resolute rising up of the South Korean youths and students in the plaza of national salvation, shouting at the top of their voices such slogans as "Drive out the U.S. imperialists who stand in the way of national reunification," "Withdraw nuclear weapons and sign the peace agreement," "We reject the U.S. imperialists' mercenary education," and "Overthrow the dictatorship" is a just act which no force can stop under the current situation in which South Korea has become a U.S. imperialist colony and a place where human rights are most tragically trampled underfoot.

Joining this unstoppable rank of struggle are not only the youths and students, but also hundreds of South Korean professors.

He continued: The reality in South Korea in which even the professors are joining in the struggle not only justifies the justness of the struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people, but also clearly heralds the nearing of the hour of demise for the dictators [as heard].

Reflecting the warm sentiment of the entire faculty members, youths, and students of our college which is named after Comrade Kim Chong-tae, an immortal revolutionary fither who is looked up to as an example in the South Korean people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, I extend active support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and professors for independence, democracy, and reunification.

In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the South Korean youths, students, and professors will continue to the end with their brave struggle by further closing their rank of struggle, never succumbing to any violence and appeasement of the dictators [as heard] in order to revenge the bloody grudge of the patriotic students who fell victim.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## VNS DENOUNCES CHON-MULRONEY TALKS IN SEOUL

SK170127 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean in South Korea 0300 GMT 15 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a so-called summit talk with Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney at Chongwadae on 13 May, Chon Tu-hwan stressed as if his regime is striving to prevent the outbreak of war for peace on and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and is interested in North-South dialogue.

He thanked the Canadian prime minister for expressing active support for the simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations, for the successful holding of the 1988 Seoul Olympiad, and for the promotion of North-South dialogue during the 12th summit talks of the seven Western countries.

Such remarks by Chon Tu-hwan cannot but be utterances of one who has been disciplined with falsehood, trickery, and nation-selling treachery. The fact that Chon Tu-hwan babbled as if he is interested in North-South dialogue while raving about the prevention of an outbreak of war on the Korean Peninsula and so forth is itself nonsensical and ridiculous.

As is known to all, the Korean Peninsula is faced with an urgent situation in which a war may break out at any moment and at any place. Such an urgent situation is an inevitable result caused by the war maneuvers of the United States and the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan regime. This has been proven by the fact that the South Korean and U.S. authorities staged the "Team Spirit 86" military exercise, a preliminary war and nuclear test war, by mobilizing more than 200,000-strong troops and that they staged such was exercises for northward invasion as "Tgangbol 86" and "Piho 86."

Furthermore, the Chon Tu-hwan ring some time ago cruelly massacred fellow countrymen by firing missiles and shells at the peaceful fishing boat of the North on the high seas and sank the boat. This is a violent act comprehensively denying North-South dialogue.

Chon Tu-hwan, who endangered the future of dialogue by running amok with war frenzy, babbled about the prevention of war, North-South dialogue, and so forth. This is a ridiculous trick which cannot be justified with anything.

In particular, what we should not overlook is that Chon Tu-hwan thanked Canada for expressing its support for the plan to fabricate two Koreas, including the issues of simultaneous entry of the North and South Korea into the United Nations and the support for the 1988 Seoul Olympiad discussed at the 12th summit talks of the seven Western countries.

As has already been reported, the 12th summit talks of the seven Western countries unjustly dealt with the grave plan aimed at perpetuating the division of the Korean Peninsula in accordance with the scenario prepared by the United States and Japan. This was the so-called support for the simultaneous entry of the North and South Korea into the United Nations, for the 1988 Seoul Olympiad and for the promotion of North-South dialogue.

In fact, everyone knows that the simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations is a plan designed by the United States to divide the Korean Peninsula into two states and is a plan for permanent division aimed at legalizing its colonial rule over South Korea.

As for the 1988 Seoul Olympiad, it was concocted to provide an occasion for the entry into the United Nations by giving an image that South Korea, a U.S. colony, is an independent country to the world's people and by winning international acknowledgment and to accelerate the fabrication of two Koreas. It was worked out by the United States and its allies and has been abused by them.

The fact that the Tokyo summit talks supported this splittist plan is a challenge to our people's aspiration for national reunification. Today, our people are enraged at the arrogant mass interference by the leaders of the seven Western countries including the United States and Japan. Our people are sternly denouncing and condemning them.

Nevertheless, Chon Tu-hwan expressed thanks for supporting the splittist plan for the fabrication of two Koreas. This cannot but be an act which can be committed only by a filthy nation seller and splittist.

The absurd remarks made by Chon Tu-hwan this time are another smokescreen designed to conceal his nature as the destroyer of North-South dialogue, as a warmonger, and as a pro-U.S. nation selling flunkeyist who is worse than the five Ulsa traitors and to embellish himself as an apostle of peace.

Chon Tu-hwan can neither deceive the people with any trick nor can he conceal his nature as a traitor who betrayed the nation and the people.

Our people, who have keenly realized through their practical experience that the genuine road for national reunification and [word indistinct] is the road for the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, will [word indistinct] carry out their struggle to expel the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan pro-U.S. dictatorial regime.

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CSO: 4110/056

## KCNA CITES WORLD PEACE COUNCIL STATEMENT ON KOREAN ISSUES

SK161030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 May (KCNA)--More than 60 men of political and public circles of different countries including the general secretary of the Bangladesh Peace Council, the president of the Botswana Independence Party and the president of the Canadian Peace Congress who attended the meeting of the World Peace Council held in Sofia in April published a joint statement in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

The statement says:

We demand an early realization of the DPRK's tripartite talks proposal for a peaceful solution of the Korean question through dialogue and negotiation and the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and call for the creation of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula.

We extend firm solidarity with the South Korean students, opposition figures and people of broad strata in their struggle for amendments to the "constitution" and democracy and reunification.

We hold that sportsmanship for peace and friendship should be given full play with the realization of the proposal for the co-staging of the 24th Olympics by the north and the south of Korea.

We appeal to all the peaceloving people of the world to lift up louder voices of solidarity with the Korean people's just cause of peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

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CSO: 4100/144

## NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS ROK 'FASCIST DICTATORSHIP'

SK171018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today says that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship is more vicious and truculent than the "Yusin" dictatorship which won ill fame in the world.

Noting that the viciousness of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship which is maintaining the barbarous system of violence is to be seen in the fact that it is stained with more blood of people than any other dictatorship, the daily says in a signed article:

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship is characterized as "murderous politics, torture politics."

The Kwangju massacre marked the zenith of human slaughter.

The massacre was so shuddering that a foreign television, before telecasting the whole picture of the Kwangju incident, announced that those with a weak heart and expectant mothers should not sit before the screen.

Such murder is continuing in different parts of South Korea even at this moment and a large number of patriotic youth are put to death on baseless "charges."

Little wonder, the Chon Tu-hwan group won from its American masters the compliment "with or without mask Chon is more vicious than a wolf" which the "Yusin" dictator was not given. The daily stresses: The truculent military dictatorial system which is blocking the independence and democratization of South Korean society and laying grave obstacles in the way of peaceful reunification must be liquidated without delay and the Chon Tu-hwan group, its ringleader, be severely judged by history.

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CSO: 4100/144

## KCNA ON ROLE OF RELIGIOUS FIGURES IN SOUTH ON DEMOCRATIZATION

SK171047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--More than 9,290 church people had taken part in the signature campaign for amendments to the "Constitution" at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul by 11 May, according to a South Korean newspaper report.

In this connection a meeting was held that day in the hall of the cathedral for achieving a democratic constitution.

The attendants at the meeting demanded that "the present constitution should be revised in such a manner as to ensure the basic rights of the people and put the maximum stress on the guarantee of the people's right to live."

The National Buddhist Youth Federation in South Korea issued a declaration on the situation at its meeting attended by more than 120 representatives.

The declaration stressed that Buddhists would take an active part in the democratic movement for eliminating anti-democratic elements.

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CSO: 4100/144

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### NOVELIST CALLS ON INTELLECTUALS TO BREAK SILENCE

SK150522 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 13 May 86

[Article by Kim Yu-mi, novelist and essayist, carried by the newspaper URI NARA or OUR COUNTRY, a paper for Koreans published overseas, from the program "Hour for Compatriots Abroad": "Silence Will Not Bring Freedom"]

[Text] One day I received a phone call from a person who is always kind to me. He told me: "You should engage in writing silently as a writer. Why do you advocate (?democracy) and attend such meetings as the rally marking the anniversary of the Kwangju uprising?" No doubt he was telling me this for the sake of my well-being.

I was fully aware of his friendship toward me, but I was sorry when I thought deeply about his critical remarks. I was sad because he was a writer himself.

Is it so [word indistinct] for a writer to participate in the affairs of society? Should a writer remain silent and write without saying anything, even if the masses must live under suppression and even if the college students yearning for democratization have to be expelled from campus for that reason, arrested and tortured, their future ruined because of this?

I told him, smiling like a dull man: "Writing is not a big thing. [Remainder of quoted remark indistinct.]

I think that the tragedy of our times is that the intellectuals, who ought to speak for reason and conscience, are inclined to settle down in silence, turning away from the voice of conscience. Because there are too many intellectuals who, seeing how the wind blows, tend to go along with the trend of the times, the country is making little progress, or rather, is moving backward after more than 40 years, since liberation from Japan in 1945.

An intellectual cannot live like a dumb person while witnessing so many irregularities. What is democratization? Why are the youths, who have to busy themselves with their studies, sacrificing their youthful passion for its sake? Democratization is a movement to win the basic freedom of the people, such as freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of choice, and freedom of criticism. Why are they branding the struggle to win this basic freedom as radicalism and an act of sympathizing with communism?

As for the attitude toward democratization, we can largely classify the people into three groups. One is those who always side with those who are in power. They maintain the position that one should not create greater confusion by advocating democratization and that, therefore, one should trust and actively support the present regime. They unconditionally support those who are in power regardless of the nature of those in power, even if some other group takes over power through a coup.

Another group is those who think: We are fully aware of the irregularities of the present regime. We know the tragedy of Kwangju. But what is the use of raving about it? What can we do in the face of those having guns and bayonets? We had better keep silent. We ourselves will be the only ones to suffer a loss if we lose our temper and advocate justice. We stand to lose our jobs, get arrested, and experience a hard time. By keeping patient, we may one day see the realization of democratization. We have survived a long history of 5,000 years filled with suffering and pain. Three years and 10 years is nothing much.

This may be the (?outcome) of despair and resignation. I regret to say that the majority of the intellectuals belong to this group.

The last group is those who cannot suppress their sorrow and indignation, saying: How long should we remain patient while seeing injustice prevail? How can we let this country be run by those who have seized power through violence and make the people dumb with guns and bayonets? We cannot just sit and watch those who despise the people by saying that we should implement democracy suitable to the standard of the people. We cannot see [words indistinct] now, and how can we wait for 1988 without being able to do anything? Have we forgotten what Pak Chong-hui did in just a few months after firmly pledging a transfer of power to a civilian government? So we must struggle for democratization, no matter what adversity we run into.

Whichever of the three groups one belongs to, one may have good reasons of one's own and one's own views regarding feasibility. However, I believe that it is quite proper for us to demand that we be given the freedom of speech, freedom of writing, and freedom of choice, and I want to cry out until this demand is met.

It has been too long. We have been cheated too long. Our predecessors resisted the atrocities of the Japanese soldiers at the cost of their lives. Why should we remain silent without being able to advocate our antural rights today, when we have our own country and government? Should we adhere to the security of our lives, which are destined to be turned to dust not more than 100 years before birth? I want to die in [words indistinct] way.

Writers are more receptive and perceptive to things around them than other people, regardless of whether they write well or not. Because they are more sensitive and impassioned, they listen to the sounds of the wind and rain and feel the vitality of life from such sounds. Perhaps the writers write because they have more love and are more hungry for love than others. They may be people who struggle because they want to live with freedom, breaking away from restrictions. Therefore, the stronger their desire for freedom, the stronger, as well, should be their will to struggle for freedom.

I have little knowledge of politics. But I want to live as a free person as best as possible, respect freedom (?within) the bounds of my duties and rights, and feel indignant at those who deprive man of this freedom. To those who say, "Why do you cry out for democratization or the like without writing in a silent manner? Such writers are degrading themselves," I want to say, "Writers are not extraordinary people. People, including writers and intellectuals, all love freedom, and they should live [remainder of quoted remark indistinct].

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CSO: 4110/056

## FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMENT ON CHOE-SIN COUPLE

SK120758 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] It has been learned that Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok, who have been known to be staying in the United States, will conduct a press conference there in a few days. The foreign ministry issued a statement today in connection with this. Reporter Cho Pon-an will report on this in detail.

[Begin recording] Having issued a comment today on the incident involving Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok, who have been known to be staying in the United States after escaping from North Korea to the free world on 13 March, the government said that it has conducted negotiations with the United States toward determining the place of residence of Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok in accordnace with their will following their escape from North Korea and that it understands that the United States has handled this incident in accordance with international practice and that it will continue to do so in the future.

Kim Hung-su, spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said in the comment issued today that if they want to return home at any time to visit their family and relatives in the country and to carry out artistic activities in the country, our government will totally ignore their past and will guarantee their free activities.

Saying that it is fortunate for them to have escaped to the free world after being kidnapped to North Korea and highly appreciating their courageous act, spokesman Kim Hung-su assessed their acts in North Korea after the kidnapping as one that was inevitable--one that was forced by the North Korean puppets--and said that the government will display the spirit of tolerance.

It has been known that Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok are now staying in the United States and that by conducting a press conference in Washington or in New York in a few days, they will disclose the motive and circumstances of their escape from North Korea and their future plan, such as their final settlement.

On 12 March, Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok came to Vienna, Austria, from Budapest, Hungary, where they had stayed. After spending a night in a hotel, they visited the U.S. Embassy in Vienna on 13 March after successfully slipping away from North Koreans who had shadowed them and asked for the protection of their personal safety.

On 15 March, Japanese Press Agency KYODO first reported the escape of Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok from North Korea. Two days later on 17 March, in a noontime briefing session, the U.S. State Department officially announced that it was aiding Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok after they had asked for U.S. assistance. On the same day, our government said that it expects that the U.S. Government will handle Choe and Sin in a rational manner in accordance with international practice and that it will closely cooperate with the U.S. side as far as this incident is concerned. Later, their whereabouts and the process of handling them have not been known at all.

Choe Un-hui was kidnapped in Hong Kong on 14 January 1978 by North Korean operatives. Sin Sang-ok was kidnapped in Hong Kong on 19 July the same year by the North Korean puppets. [end recording]

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CSO: 4100/141

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## JAPANESE PUBLIC FIGURES ISSUE APPEAL ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

SK161022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 May (KCNA)--Prominent scholars, religionists, intellectuals, and others in Kyoto, Japan, 95 in all, jointly issued an appeal on 2 May for a stop to the military exercises on the Korean Peninsula, withdrawal of nuclear weapons from there, prevention of nuclear war and defence of peace in Asia.

Referring to the U.S. challenge to the DPRK's peaceful proposals with its "Team Spirit 86" joint maneuvers, the appeal notes:

This is an act of laying a chill on the anti-nuclear, peace opinion and going against a peaceful reunification of Korea.

For the sake of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and peace against nuclear weapons in Asia, the United States should stop all its military exercises increasing the tension on the Korean Peninsula and withdraw nuclear weapons..

The appeal was sent that day to the Japanese Government, the U.S. Embassy and South Korean puppet embassy in Tokyo.

/9274
CSO: 4100/144

## 'FRANTIC' PREPARATIONS FOR KIM CHONG-IL'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 472, 7 Feb 86 pp 1K-7K

[Text] To mark the 44th birthday of Kim Chong-il, which falls on 16 February, North Korea is preparing for massive celebration activities which include the intensification of the ideological indoctrination to consolidate Kim Chong-il's "unitary leadership system" and the propaganda work to idolize him.

In preparation for Kim Chong-il's approaching birthday at home, North Korea has stepped up its eulogization of Kim Chong-il's leadership since very early this year, and abroad, it has stepped up its idolization propaganda in a variety of ways. For example, it is mobilizing the various types of pro-North Korean organizations which are scattered in foreign countries and urging them to hold activities to show off Kim Chong-il's "greatness."

Since the beginning of this year, North Korea, by mobilizing various propaganda media, has been conducting propaganda many times a day to eulogize Kim Chong-il's leadership and to idolize him. Some typical examples are as follows: the editorial of Central Broadcasting, dated 6 January, stated: "Our beloved leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il, is a great ideological theoretician who develops and enriches the ideological and theoretical treasure store of chuche thought." Pyongyang Radio's editorial entitled "Chuche Thought is the Guiding Principle of Our Revolution and Construction" is another example. Through such editorials, North Korea, by propagandizing so-called chuche thought, which was allegedly started by Kim Il-song and has been inherited and developed into a formal guiding principle by Kim Chong-il, has reinforced the propaganda to idolize him in order to firm up Kim Chong-il's absolute authority in North Korea's control system. This is also evidenced in the fact that these editorials--which stress the point that the platform, which aims at turning the entire society into an ideologically armed entity under chuche thought, is the "leading guideline" of revolution and construction --urged the inhabitants of North Korea to fight for the revolution and construction by "supporting and defending Kim Chong-il with your life."

Along with this, under the title "The Unity and Solidarity of Our Revolutionary Column Is Great and It Becomes Ever Firmer with Each Generation," the editorial of 2 February of Pyongyang Radio described Kim Chong-il as "a creative and constructive genius who embodies the outstanding leader's appearance and style and who wisely organizes and leads our party and people to achieve the great revolutionary chuche task" and as "a guiding star who guides the people to the brilliant future." Thus, it gears up to bring out the absolute position of Kim Chong-il by employing a superlative vocabulary that a written sentence can express in preparation for the celebration of his birthday.

Externally, North Korea is also showing in the countries which are friendly to it films which idolize Kim Chong-il, and at the same time, it is sponsoring lectures and symposia to expound upon his "greatness" by mobilizing friendly overseas organizations such as the "Study Center for Kim Il-song's Chuche Thought," the "Chuche Thought Institute," and the "Collectivity Committee." It also propagandizes to the outside world as if Kim Chong-il were of the caliber of a great leader by inducing the news media friendly to North Korea to publish eulogies of him. Some specific examples of such propaganda include the following: showing a film idolizing Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il the father and son in early January in Ethiopia and Rwanda; having organizations friendly to North Korea sponsor symposia and lectures on Kim Chong-il in Guyana and Zimbabwe on 17 January and 22 January, respectively; and publishing articles glorifying the leadership ability of Kim Chong-il in Cameroon, Madagascar, Bangladesh, and India.

Moreover, according to a report of 30 January on North Korean Central News, at the symposium discussing Kim Chong-il's article entitled "On Chuche Thought," held in Guyana, the speakers propagandized the meaning of the symposium to mark the birthday of Kim Chong-il and made speeches expressing blind subservience to him, using such expressions as "the future of the Korean people will be brilliant" because they have Kim Chong-il and "the great task of arming the entire society with chuche thought is being undertaken in Korea." Thus, the nature of these meetings is evident. Further, the article entitled "Courageous and Bold Strategy," allegedly written by Radis Gupta, vice chairman of the "Committee on Chuche Philosophy" in India, published on 25 January (Pyongyang Radio, 3 February), first introduced the notion that one of the important special traits of Kim Chong-il is that he "thinks big and executes boldly" in undertaking every project, and then went on to state totally fabricated and exaggerated stories such as the one that in North Korea "new miracles and innovations are created everyday" under the leadership of Kim Chong-il.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chosoren) is also reportedly making unprecedentedly massive preparations to mark the 44th birthday of Kim Chong-il. It has already been learned that the Central Committee of Chosoren issued instructions on the planned birthday activities to the local chapters in December of last year. They read: "To celebrate enthusiastically the 44th birthday of our beloved leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il, as the nation's greatest joyous event." Through these instructions, Chosoren urged that ideological indoctrination activities be stepped up to establish Kim Chong-il's "unitary leadership system" firmly, that congratulatory messages in the name of the Chosoren be sent to the "Choson News," that a grand-scale celebration rally be held in each local chapter, and that propaganda activities be undertaken to create an atmosphere of celebration in Japan.

Especially, like the specific instructions for the ideological indoctrination activities to establish Kim Chong-il's "unitary leadership system," book learning on Kim Chong-il and film showings can be cited. Chosoren, by mobilizing every unit and starting from the lowest-echelon branch to organizations at every level, is launching a "learn-from-Kim Chong-il movement" and, at the same time, it is conducting study sessions, film appreciation sessions, and discussions on the propaganda literature to idolize Kim Chong-il, entitled "the People's Leader, Our Beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il." By organizing "sunflower meetings" for young women, it is reassuring their loyalty to the father and son.

To create an atmosphere of celebration in Japan, Chosoren also employs a variety of methods such as pressuring even Japanese people to send letters and telegrams honoring Kim Chong-il. It also holds the birthday celebration party to mark Kim Chong-il's birthday at the central office and local chapters of Chosoren and makes literature on Kim Chong-il readily available in large quantities to the Japanese people.

Among the activities undertaken by Chosoren to mark the 44th birthday of Kim Chong-il, the activity which attracts the most attention is the 5-billion-Yen fundraising campaign in the name of "loyalty donations" from the businessmen of Chosoren and from Korean residents affiliated with big industry. Previously, Chosoren forcibly raised 500 million Yen for Kim Il-song's 60th birthday in 1972, 700 million Yen in 1977, 1 billion Yen in 1980, and 5 billion Yen for his 70th birthday in 1982 and sent the funds to North Korea under the name of "loyalty donations." Besides donations in the name of the "gift of loyalty," it presented more than 10 plants, such as a kitchen tool; manufacturing plant, a cider plant, and a food plant. It is, however, very much noteworthy that "the birthday gift," which had been limited only to Kim Il-song alone, has been extended even to Kim Chong-il this year.

Thus, North Korea's intensification of propaganda to idolize Kim Chong-il and its massive preparation for the celebration of Kim Chong-il's birthday are, in view of the scheduled 70th Party Congress of the Korean Workers Party in October this year, believed to be a part of the groundwork to surface the "Kim Chong-il Era," and therefore these activities attract attention.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

## BRIEFS

LAWYERS ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION--Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--The secretariat of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers adopted a resolution on Korea at its meeting held in Brussels over 3 and 4 May. The resolution says: Expressing concern over the growing tensions in this region of the world, the meeting supports the proposal for tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea and proposals for achieving democracy of the South Korean society and independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The meeting holds that the U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea with all their weapons and this is prerequisite to peace and security in this region and to the reunification of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 17 May 86 SK] /9274

SEOUL TRADERS EVICTED--Pyongyang, 19 May (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique, fearful of the disclosure of its misrule with the Asian games as an occasion, forcibly evicted small traders from Saemal market in Chamsil-dong, Kangdong District, Seoul, according to a report. The puppet clique expelled them from the market on the pretext that they give "no good impression." As the small traders resisted, the puppet clique mobilized more than 200 "eviction team members" armed with hammers and clubs, who indiscriminately beat and smashed men and articles. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 19 May 86 SK] /9274

CHEMICAL WARFARE DRILL--Pyongyang Apr 18 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique even staged a criminal "chemical, biological and radioactive warfare drill" during the "civilian defence training" held on April 15, according to a radio report from Seoul. Under the pretext of "preparing against chemical warfare," the fascist clique drove many people into this drill in all towns above the county-seat level except the Seoul and Inchon areas and at the working places across South Korea. The military ruffians have decided to massively hurl puppet army forces, aircraft, armored cars and other military hardware into the "civilian defence training" from next month and escalate it to an all-out war exercise to invade the north. The continued military exercises are a part of the criminal moves to make haste with the war preparations against the North and forestall the massive anti-United States, anti-"government" struggle expected around the anniversaries of the April 19 popular uprising and the Kwangju popular uprising. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 18 Apr 86 SK] /12624

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OLYMPIC GAMES

## IOC PRESIDENT SAYS 'NEW ELEMENTS' IN DPRK OLYMPIC BID

AU071148 Paris AFP in English 1104 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Evian, France, 7 May (AFP)--International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch believes he can get North Korea to the 1988 Seoul Olympics. Samaranch said here that "new elements" had come up in the saga of North Korea's demand to co-host the games.

With the two countries due to meet for their third series of talks on the issues at IOC headquarters in Lausanne early in June, Samaranch said: "I think I will be able to offer North Korea the conditions enabling them to compete at the Seoul Games."

Samaranch, who attended last month's Association of National Olympic Committees [ANOC] general assembly in Seoul, said the new opening had come up in recent discussions, notably with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. Samaranch also discussed the question with Chinese officials during a three-day visit to Beijing after the ANOC assembly.

The IOC president added that in the coming weeks he may be going to Cuba, who said a few months ago that their presence in Seoul depended on North and South Korea co-hosting the 1988 Olumpics. Samaranch said an official invitation for a visit was apparently on its way from Cuba to Lausanne.

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CSO: 4100/144

## OLYMPIC GAMES

### PROPOSAL FOR COHOSTING OLYMPIC GAMES SUPPORTED ABROAD

Mongolian, Others Cited

SK162257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 May (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Mongolian paper HEDELMER in an article noted that it was a mistake for the International Olympic Committee to have designated Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Olympiad. It went on:

Sports lovers of the world feel apprehension as to the scheme of the South Korean puppet clique to use the site of the 24th Olympic Games for its foul political purpose.

Noting that the DPRK's proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games would defend the idea of the Olympic movement and contribute to peace in Korea and the cause of her peaceful reunification, the paper stressed: The important task of the International Olympic Committee is to correctly solve the pressing problems of the Olympic movement in conformity with the opinion of the world sports circles.

Magola, deputy editor-in-chief of the Radio Broadcasting Station of Tanzania, in an article titled "Seoul Is Unfit for Olympiad" said: Now not only the socialist, non-aligned and third-world countries, but also even some capitalist countries, reject the designation of Seoul as the venue of the Olympic Games.

If the Olympic movement is to be saved from the crisis of split and the 24th Olympic Games be held without a hitch, he stressed, the DPRK's proposal for cohosting the Olympiad should be realized without fail.

Expressing support to the DPRK's proposal to co-host the Olympics, the Ghana-Korea Friendship Association in a letter to the president of the International Olympic Committee said:

Security and convenience of all sportsmen and spectators cannot be guaranteed in South Korea. A most safe and convenient place for the Olympic Games is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a truly popular country free from social and political unrest where all conditions are fully provided.

## Zambian Figure Supports Proposal

SK190521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 May (KCNA)--Macharious Frank Chitambala, chief political adviser to the general secretary of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, was interviewed by a KCNA reporter in Pyongyang prior to his departure for home.

Noting that the miraculous successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction inspired the peoples of developing countries, he stressed that it was thanks to the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche idea, that Korea, once a backward colonial agrarian state, had turned into a powerful socialist industrial state in a short period.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists introduced large quantities of lethal weapons, combat technical materiel and military personnel into South Korea in frantic preparations for war, he said: This shows the true color of the U.S. imperialists, an aggressor, to the world and clearly proves what actually exists on the Korean Peninsula is threat of northward invasion not threat of "southward invasion" clamoured about by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

He said that he saw for himself during his stay in Korea that all conditions were fully provided in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold the Olympic Games.

The decision to hold the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul is a product of the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and is aimed to create an atmosphere for having South Korea recognized as a "sovereign state," he said, and went on:

If the Olympiad is held in South Korea, this will further foster the North-South confrontation in Korea and leave a big blot in the history of the Olympiad.

The South Korean authorities must lend an ear to the unanimous voice of the world people and immediately accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for cohosting the Olympiad, he stressed.

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CSO: 4100/144

## NIGERIAN MEDIA LINK OLYMPICS TO AIDS IN S. KOREA

SK180026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--The Nigerian paper DAILY SKETCH 9 May in an article titled "Aids Threatens Olympic Games" noted that as acquired immune deficiency syndrome is widely prevalent in South Korea, it is not proper to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, it said.

The progressive public circles demand that the site of the Olympic Games be changed as many Seoulites are infected with "AIDS."

Now the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to entice foreign sportsmen and tourists during the 1988 Olympic Games by streetwalkers.

Another paper THE PUNCH pointed out that "AIDS" is rapidly spreading in South Korea.

Radio Lagos 8 May noted that in South Korea the number of AIDS sufferers is daily increasing by the media of waitresses, comfort women and more than 400,000 prostitutes.

The spread of this disease will seriously affect the 1988 Olympic Games, the daily noted.

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CSO: 4100/144

OLYMPIC GAMES

## SLOOC OFFICIAL ON GAMES SECURITY, TALKS WITH NORTH

SK291027 Seoul YONHAP in English 1017 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 29 April (YONHAP) -- A spokesman for the 1986 Seoul Asian games said Tuesday that he is not concerned about student unrest disrupting the games this fall.

Yi Chae-hong, director general of public relations for the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) told a group of reporters from Asian countries that the number of students involved in a series of anti-government demonstrations in Korea is "very small."

"In every democratic country, you will find some student demonstrations," said Yi.

He said he noted that SLOOC's security subcommittee, formed in 1982, has implemented security plans working in conjunction with local police and the army to ensure the games go on as scheduled.

Discussing the possible threat of terrorism from sources both inside and outside South Korea, Yi said, "the Seoul security authorities are exchanging information on international terrorism with outside sources."

Yi added, however, that the involvement of other nations in the exchange of information has "absolutely nothing to do with U.S. forces stationed in Korea."

He further said, "people in the city and in the countryside are very security conscious and our security agencies are very well experienced."

Although he expressed confidence that every security measure has been mapped out, Yi admitted the threat of terrorism still hangs over the organizers of the Asian games.

"Only heaven knows, Munich had very good security (11 members of the Israeli Olympic Team were killed in 1972). We can only do our best, he said.

Thirteen international sporting events were held in Seoul last year without incident, Yi noted. In addition, general assembly of the Association of

National Olympic Committees (ANOC) met last week here and concluded again without any security problems.

In a wide-ranging news conference, Yi also said:

--Seoul will spend a total of 3 billion U.S. dollars--1.4 billion dollars in indirect investments and an additional 1.6 billion dollars in direct expenditures--to stage both this fall's 10th Asiad and the 1988 summer olympic games.

"SLOOC is not preparing the two games to make profits: we hope to have it break even," he said.

--the SLOOC has sold the TV rights to the Asian games to all Asian countries, except Japan, for 240,000 dollars, and is now negotiating with Japan for the television rights to the Asian games. Figures published previously indicated that the Japanese have offered one million dollars. Commenting on the report Tuesday, Yi would only say that the negotiations are continuing.

--Yi said that additional revenue for the Asiad is being generated through the sale of commemorative coins, licensing programs, a nationwide lottery and private investment projects, including the sale of houses constructed for athletes during the games, as well as the eventual sale of the marina in Pusan, where the yachting competition will be staged.

--Israel and Taiwan "will not be invited to the Asian games because they are not members of the olympic council of Asia. [quotation marks as received]

--Yi expressed confidence that the Soviet Union will participate in the 1988 olympics. The Soviet sports minister last week showed a "positive attitude" toward his nation's participation in the games, said Yi. Quoting the Soviet minister, Yi said that the Soviet athletes and officials are preparing to participate in the 1988 olympic games in Seoul.

Touching on the possibility of sharing the 1988 olympic games with Pyongyang, Yi said the North Koreans should first publicly state their acceptance of the International Olympic Committee's (IOC's) decision designating Seoul as the official host of the games. Pyongyang had originally proposed that it co-host the games, but it reportedly has reduced its demands, asking that it be allowed to share in five or six events.

"At this stage, we cannot say anything about it unless they make their position clear," Yi said.

Yi discounted the possibility of face-to-face negotiations between the two Koreas before talks scheduled by the IOC for June in Lausanne, Switz., but added that Seoul is "ready to talk with them based on their sincerity." "Co-hosting at this late date is practically impossible, but we are ready to consider any reasonable proposal," he concluded.

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CSO: 4100/129

## CHON MEETING WITH PARTY LEADERS TERMED POLITICAL 'BREAKTHROUGH'

SK011100 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT 1 May 86

["News Analysis," by Yi Sung-su]

[Text] Seoul, 1 May (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan's comment on Wednesday that he would be willing to amend the constitution before his term expires in 1988 has created a breakthrough in the current political deadlock between the ruling and opposition parties.

He made the remarks in a meeting with the leaders of Korea's three major political parties at Chungwadae, the presidential residence. His willingness to revise the constitution is viewed as a big step forward in defusing the tensions in the country stemming from the growing demand for democratization.

The remarks paved the way for the rival political camps to begin active negotiations on the issue of constitutional revision, which is at the heart of the current political instability, observers here said.

The rival camps are expected to reach a compromise on the constitutional issue, pending progress in their respective inter-party negotiations, according to the observers.

Chon's willingness to revise the constitution during his current term in office merits the attention of all Koreans, the observers said.

The president said he would not oppose constitutional revision if the ruling and opposition parties reach agreement on the issue in the national assembly.

Chon has stressed repeatedly that the current constitution should be safeguarded until after 1988, when Korea is scheduled to make its first peaceful transfer of government power in the nation's history and to host the summer olympics.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), on the other hand, has persistently demanded that the constitution be rewritten this year to establish a system of electing the president through direct popular vote.

Most political observers hold the view that the rival camps, encouraged by Chon's remarks, may be able to narrow their differences over when to revise the constitution. The timing of the planned revision has been one of the most contentious problems involving constitutional amendment, so Chon's remarks are expected to ease the deadlock between the ruling and opposition parties over the issue.

In the meeting on Wednesday, Chon also said it is not right to claim that direct presidential elections are democratic but that indirect elections are not.

In view of the growing trend toward the multipolarization and entanglement of class interests in Korean society, it is unreasonable for the opposition party to insist that only direct elections can satisfy the people's expectations, the observers argued.

In another sign of great political significance, Chon instructed No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, to meet with Kim Yong-sam, a dissident leader who now serves as adviser to the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP). Kim plays a crucial role in the NKDP's decision-making process.

A meeting between No and Kim would make it easier for the ruling party to deal with the opposition, according to the political observers. If such a meeting is held, Kim will certainly come to the forefront of Korean politics, effecting changes in the nation's political arena, the observers contended.

In view of the fact that many agreements between the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the NKDP have been reversed frequently, future talks between Kim and No will deserve special attention.

The opposition has not yet shown signs of backing down on its official position that the next president should be elected by direct popular vote.

The observers predicted that it will take much time and effort for the rival camps to reach a "grand compromise" on a deadline for constitutional revision, the form of the next government and the structure of the accompanying power hierarchy.

Now that Chon has removed a major obstacle to the achievement of national harmony and unity, both the ruling and opposition camps should seek, with renewed resolve, to reach a mutually acceptable formula for rewriting the constitution, bringing all debates under institutional control and an immediate halt to the ongoing signature collection campaign, which has been called a form of "street politics," the observers said.

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CSO: 4100/129

# PAPER VIEWS CHON'S READINESS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SK010118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "A Political Breakthrough"]

[Text] The Chongwadae meeting yesterday between President Chon Tu-hwan and the leaders of three major political parties proved once again the vital merit of political dialogue in tackling major national issues, especially such a divisive question as constitutional amendment that has beset the nation for years now.

The top-level meeting dealt with a broad range of pending problems, from the opposition-demanded revision of the basic law to the recent spell of student demonstrations and "political manifestos" issued by university professors.

Of all the outcomes of the luncheon talk the most outstanding was the President's expression of his readiness to initiate an amendment to the constitution even before his tenure ends in early 1988, if the ruling and opposition parties reach an agreement in the national assembly.

Responding to the demands made by the opposition leaders for rewriting the constitution during the current presidential term, the chief executive reiterated at one point his "personal preference" for undertaking an amendment after completing two major tasks: the peaceful transfer of power to his successor elected under the provisions of the existing constitution and the staging of the Seoul Olympics in the fall of 1988. Nonetheless, the enunciation of his willingness to advance the timing of a constitutional revision may well be taken as having set a new ground rule for the national politics.

In light of the firm position thus far taken by the ruling camp in opposing an amendment before 1989, the president's suggestion as such has indeed forged a breakthrough in dealing with the constitutional question, over which the rival political camps appeared to be heading for a showdown to the dismay of the people at large.

Of course, there remain a number of problems, some fundamental and others technical, which should be settled in the course of materializing the amendment. For one thing, the ruling and opposition camps have yet to work out their respective blueprints, with each side reportedly having internal discord over the specific form of the future government or the power structure.

But then, there is no denying that President Chon has virtually eliminated a thorny point of contention between the rivalling parties, by displaying flexibility about the timetable of democratization.

Now that a major obstacle is apparently cleared, the ruling and opposition parties are expected to seek, with renewed resolve, for a mutually agreeable formula for rewriting the constitution, a proviso the president cited for an early amendment.

In undertaking negotiations for a crucial agreement, which will likely undergo many ups and downs in light of the protracted polarity, it is sincerely hoped that the opposing political forces will make strenuous efforts for productive dialogue, demonstrating the spirit of mutual accommodation and compromise.

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## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### CHON TU-HWAN'S CONCESSIONS LEAVE OPPOSITION IN DISARRAY

HK050438 Hong Kong AFP in English 0414 GMT 5 May 86

[By Patrick Minn]

[Text] Seoul, 5 May (AFP)--South Korea's opposition has been thrown into disarray by President Chon Tu-hwan's latest concession to pro-democracy forces, with some ready to negotiate with the government and others fearing a trick.

Mr Chon said Wednesday that he was agreeable to constitutional reform before his tenure ends in 1988, reversing his previous insistence that no such move be made before 1989.

The statement, seen as a major compromise in the face of mounting opposition pressure for direct presidential elections, quickly triggered a split in the anti-government forces, analysts here said.

The cracks became apparent when some 4,000 radical students and dissidents staged a violent street demonstration Saturday in the port city of Inchon, west of Seoul. Some 100 riot police were injured and 200 people arrested.

The demonstrators set fire to a local office of Mr Chon's ruling party and burned an opposition politician's car and police van, prompting the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) to cancel a scheduled rally there.

The rally was scheduled as part of the NKDP's drive for 10 million petition signatures in support of a constitutional amendment that would replace the current electoral college system with popular presidential polls.

But the rowdy protest by radical students and other dissidents in Inchon was seen as a dramatic rejection of the NKDP's reported readiness to open a dialogue with the ruling party in response to Mr Chon's call.

"The NKDP, beware the ruling partys' tricks," read some placecards at the protest. Others said: "Down with U.S. behind-the-scenes manipulation of a compromise between the government and the NKDP."

Divisions among the anti-government ranks first surfaced last week when the NKDP and its affiliate dissident group, the Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD), publicly criticised the radicals.

They expressed opposition to the fierce anti-American and anti-nuclear protests of the radical students and their endorsement of a left-wing "liberation" movement.

A non-political dissident group called the Federation for the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification, led by Presbyterian pastor Reverend Moon Ik-hwan, responded by breaking off cooperation with the opposition party.

Analysts said that the NKDP and CPD, led by prominent dissident Kim Tae-chung, could ill afford to lose the support of non-political dissidents and university students in their widening campaign for greater democracy.

Opposition politicians said that Mr Chon has been forced to give ground progressively as a result of the increased demands for reform, plus quiet but firm pressure from the United States.

Mr Chon told NKDP Chairman Yi Min-u last week that he was ready for constitutional change before his seven-year term ends in February 1988--if there was bipartisan agreement in parliament.

The NKDP leadership welcomed the statement as an encouraging step forward, but has refused to abandon the petition campaign while reportedly preparing for talks with the ruling party in parliament.

Observers here said that the Inchon protest might force the opposition party to put off rallies scheduled this month in the provincial cities of Masan and Chonju.

One newspaper commented that Saturday's violence was a serious blow to the opposition movement.

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## EDITORIAL VIEWS SHULTZ REMARKS ON POLITICAL SITUATION

SK100224 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 8 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Visit to Korea by Shultz and Our Reality"]

[Text] The visit by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to Korea, made for the annual foreign ministerial meeting of the two countries, spawned much speculation.

He was rumored to be coming to discuss democratization of Korea with high-ranking Korean officials and, according to another school of thought, he was coming to sponsor compromises between the governing and opposition parties. His visit was made out to be a mission to settle domestic affairs. The official purpose of Shultz' visit to Korea was to attend the second annual foreign ministerial meeting of the two countries and to explain the outcome of the Tokyo summit of seven Western countries.

This notwithstanding, people are paying more attention to his remarks than his mission. Under today's political circumstances in which U.S. troops are stationed in our country, there is nothing we can do about this tendency. However, it is unnatural.

We should feel ashamed of ourselves and at the same time should draw a serious lesson from the remarks of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Sigur who said that "the South Korean political factions are skillful in manipulating outside forces to lead the domestic struggle in their favor."

Had we, people of a sovereign country, stood on a firm conviction and stand that we can solve our problems on our own and taken actions to win support from our own people, there would have never been such a happening.

Our society is now under the grip of sharp confrontation because of the constitutional revision issue and labor dispute as well as such a small affair as the military training in army units in the frontlines.

In the midst of such an extreme confrontation, young people have lost their valuable lives as a result of self-immolation attempted by a student and a rock thrown at a policeman by students while staging a demonstration.

Nevertheless, no advancement has been made with regard to pressing issues because of the lack of agreement on the part of political leaders.

Precisely at such a moment, Secretary of State Shultz came. There is no question that he is a foreigner and a representative of a foreign government.

However, not only is the United States our ally which shares with us the same democratic political values and same security interests in terms of world strategy, but it can also be of great help in breaking ourselves from the agonizing deadlock through its mediation efforts.

With the conviction that democratic development and social stability in Korea are clearly in its own interests, people inside and outside the U.S. Administration have paid deep attention to the domestic affairs of our country for a long time.

Arriving in Korea on the morning of 7 May, Secretary Shultz stressed governing by laws and democratic principles, while saying that his government supports the peaceful change of government.

No words from him run counter to what we are pursuing. Therefore, we have no objection to his advice. From the economic point of view, however, U.S. demands are somewhat burdensome.

The United States demanded that our country open up its markets to U.S. small computers, cigarettes, and other goods such as some agricultural products, as well as such service industries as insurance. It also demanded that Korea protect intellectual property rights and patented ideas.

However, our country is still burdened by a huge defense expenditure, owes nearly half its total GNP as debts to foreign countries, and records chronic trade deficits.

In particular, our country's defense contributes a great deal to U.S. security and world strategy and pays nearly $1.1 billion for the stationing of U.S. troops in Korea. Korean-U.S. economic cooperation should be dealt with on such principles.

At this juncture, our politicians should now reflect on themselves whether they have not encouraged some elements to enlist outside forces to interfere in our domestic affairs by creating a political vacuum and a state of sharp confrontation with no exit and, by taking advantage of this opportunity, establish a stand that we will solve every domestic problem on our own and on the basis of national consensus.

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## PAPER NOTES RISE OF ANTI-U.S. RHETORIC IN CAMPUS PROTESTS

SK030043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 May 86 p 8

[Article by city editor Chong Un-pung from the "News in Review" column]

[Text] Anti-American sentiment has been running high in recent violent waves of student activism to the concern of the general public.

In recent demonstrations, anti-U.S. rhetoric made most of campaign slogans. Two students set themselves ablaze to dramatize their struggle in the heat of demonstrations.

With serious burns all over their bodies, they were taken immediately to hospitals and are now under intensive treatement. They are now teetering between life and death.

To the militant students, Uncle Sam is no longer a benefactor of Korea. He is seen by them as being as bad as Japanese imperialism was.

Their campaign slogans, in a sense, sound like they are directed more against the United States than the present regime, which they brand as a dictatorship. The campaign rhetoric is radical and militant enough to cause the general public to shudder because it is like a carbon copy of North Korean rhetoric.

It includes, "Let's Boot Out U.S. Imperialism," "Rehabilitate the Nation with Anti-Americanism," and "Stop the In-camp Training." The radical students view the drill as a process of making U.S. mercenaries of students.

Burning an effigy of Uncle Sam is not a new thing anymore. Of course violent anti-American sentiment among students cannot be generalized.

Some say it is understandable in that the nation has been given up to U.S.-led Western culture for the past four decades since the liberation from Japan.

Students with nationalistic fervor can doubt at this time the role of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea.

But, given the fanatical nature of the North Korean Communists, there is no denying that the presence of U.S. troops here is a sure war deterrent.

The indisputable security concern in this nation is to prevent the recurrence of war on this peninsula by all possible means. This is why the majority of the nation acquiesces in the stationing of U.S. troops even at the expense of some damage to the prestige of a soverign state.

No loopholes should be allowed in the security precautions so that the adventurism of North Korea may not be set loose.

There is ample and solid evidence that the North Korean Communists are waiting for the right time to attempt to achieve unification under their terms, even by means of war.

Had there been anyone who guessed the likelihood of North Korea's dispatching a 30-man commando suicide squad to Chongwadae to assassinate former President Pak Chong-hu?

Could anyone have dared to think that North Korea might dig infiltration tunnels southward across the Demilitarized Zone?

No one could have imagined that North Korea might make an attempt on the life of President Chon Tu-hjwan during his state visit to Burma.

All of these are a kind of armchair guessing. Still, the acts mentioned actually happened, although falling short of success.

It simply makes one shudder to think of U.S. troops pulling out without sure war deterrence having been provided.

That the Korean War in 1950 followed the pullout of U.S. troops is a good indication of how effective the U.S. troops can be in preventing a war on this peninsula.

In terms of security matters, North Korea is free of worries. Its giant allies, the Soviet Union and Chinak, are at its elbow. But, it is different in the case of South Korea since its major ally, the United States, is situated far across the Pacific Ocean.

Although anti-American sentiment can be said to be limited to radical students, it should not be passed over that they have some outside support behind them.

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## REPORTAGE ON VIOLENT PROTESTS BY STUDENT RADICALS

### Radicals Seek Violent 'May Uprising'

SK070108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 May 86 p 1

[Text] Student radicals have been seeking to forment a violent "May uprising" to topple the current government in favor of a leftist regime, according to government authorities yesterday.

The students, highly isolated from the majority of students, are feared to become more violent and leftist-oriented, the authorities said.

Based on the analyses of a cluster of recent student publications, they said radical leftist-leaning students have called for a "popular political struggle" or a "revolutionary uprising" in May.

The scheme was evident in the second edition of an underground student publication called, "Declaration for Nation and Democracy." It was issued on 22 April by militant students at Seoul National University, the authorities said. It is clear the leftist activists have set May as a "decisive chance for revising the Constitution, driving out U.S. imperialists and triggering a violent uprising," they said. To achieve their goal, the students have been trying to set up a student's assembly for a people's congress whose main task would be to amend the Constitution and cultivate what they called "Soviet spirit" to organize the masses to the maximum.

According to the analyses, the Inchon demonstrations, organized by radical student groups, were part of the efforts to put their ideas into practice. The demonstrations are considered the most violent in six years.

Believing it would be difficult for the government to employ force to quell student unrest, due to the Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, the analyses show, the activists have been planning to establish a leftist government through a violent popular uprising. In the long run, it became clear the radicals would have tried to collaborate with the Communist regime in Pyongyang to communize the entire peninsula.

The analysts observed the students view the 1986-88 as a "crisis period," for the government.

The student radicalism, they said, has reached beyond the bounds of student movement and thus can hardly be tolerated from the standpoint of national security.

In view of the extreme confrontation with Communist North Korea, the analysts said, it is hardly understandable for students to demand an end to the annual Korea-U.S. military exercise Team Spirit and the withdrawal of the American forces and embassy from Korea.

Radical students claimed, according to the analysts, the United States was totally responsible for the division of the national territory, and it is using the country as its "colony for economic exploits," and as an anti-Soviet forward base. All in all, the authorities appealed to the general public to remain alert against radical students and their deeds and words for the sake of defending the nation from the Communist regime in Pyongyang.

Meanwhile, there are now 56 radical groups at 26 universities in Seoul and other major cities, government officials said. These groups have been responsible for more than 20 illegal demonstrations and rallies during the past two months, the officials revealed.

Of the underground groups, four are nationally organized and the rest are established on individual basis. Forty-five of the unauthroized organs are in Seoul and 11 in Pusan, Kwangju and Taegu.

Most of the activist organizations have been set up during the current semester as "Chonhangnyon" and its umbrella group, "Sammintu," had been virtually disbanded as a result of the government's strident crackdown on their leaders.

The most radical of the new student groups are "Minmintu" and "Chamintu." Both are pursuing the same goals, but their tactics seem somewhat different.

Minmintu, it is said, is aiming at toppling the "fascists" while Chamintu is trying to pull "U.S. imperialists" out of the country.

Minmintu is seeking cooperation from conservative political forces, while Chamintu declines such an action.

Minmintu is said to have been established at 18 universities, including Seoul National, Yonsei, Korea and Songgyungwan. Chamintu is largely confined to the SNU campus.

## Cardinal Opposes 'Revolutionary Logic'

SK110150 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 86 p 1

[Text] Cardinal Stephen Kim Su-hwan said that the government and the ruling party should make a determined effort for "democratization of the nation without hesitation nor conditions." He made the urging while speaking at a mass for "democratization of our country" performed at the Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul Friday evening.

Kim asked opposition parties to seek democratic development of the nation with a "pure mind." He then said that he cannot agree with what he called the "revolutionary logic" of the radical students.

The mass was performed to conclude a nine day prayer meeting held by an organization of Korean Catholic [word indistinct] prayer for "peace and democratization of our country." About 1,500 nuns from across the country participated in the meeting.

The Catholic leader said that it is high time for political leaders to study the "wisdom of solving the current problems, because unless the problems are solved, there is likely to be an explosion."

Referring to the activities of radical students, he said that he cannot agree with their demands and, in particular, their revolutionary logic. "What is indeed necessary for us is not a revolution, but the realization of justice and democratization in a peaceful manner," Kim said.

## Paper Reports on 'Minmintu' Group

SK130107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 86 p 8

[Text] "Minmintu," an extremely radical militant student body, is said to have about 46,000 members across the nation. Informed sources at the prosecution authorities said the radical body which is dedicated to anti-Fascists and the anti-imperialists struggle for democracy for the masses, was formed at 19 universities in Seoul including Seoul National University and seven in the provincial areas.

According to the sources, 26 core members of the body have been arrested including Yu Hwang-chun, a junior of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, and 38 others are being sought.

The authorities claim that militant body has taken leading roles in most of the violent anti-government protests totalling 407 since March both on and off campus. The authorities said the militant body, which they criticized for harboring leftist ideologies, has some connection with dissident bodies off campus.

The authorities, according to the sources, theorized that the radical "Minmintu" is a spinoff from the "Sammintu" organization which was virtually broken up by the crackdown of investigative authorities.

## Activists' Parents Appeal to Professors

SK140038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 86 p 8

[Text] Twelve parents of Korea University's student leaders and activists Monday appealed the university professors to exert more active efforts to prevent students from continuing violent protests. They made the appeal to Yi Chun-pom, president of the university, during a two-hour-long meeting Monday afternoon at Yi's office.

Growing violence in recent student protests should be partly blamed on faculty members' tepid attitude, they claimed.

They recalled that during the violent campus protests in Tokyo University of the early 1960s, an old professor lost his life while trying to halt the violence. The parents also conveyed their own resolution to Yi that they are ready to sacrifice their lives to save their own sons and daughters from violence.

The visitors included father of Kim Yun-tae, a sociology department senior, who heads the Student Council, and father of Yi Song-chu, a German language department senior who is president of the College of Humanities' students body. Yi also heads the university's radical student organization, "Minmintu."

Following the meeting with the university president, the parents also met with five student leaders at the university's student hall and asked them to refrain from violent demonstrations.

Meanwhile, Yi Song-chu showed up in the university's Plaza of Democracy yesterday afternoon to lead a protest of about 200 students but he was soon pulled away by his mother. The mother, Hong E-son, 46, dashed to the demonstration site from the office of Dean of Student Affairs where she waited with her husband upon sighting her son standing before a group of students in the plaza around 5 P.M. She took away a hand-held megaphone from Yi and led him away from the site while other students tried in vain to free him from her.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## EDITORIAL EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER STUDENT SLOGANS

SK012210 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 29 Apr 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Upon Hearing the Students' Latest Slogans -- Radicalism Demonstrated by a Handful of Student Activists"]

[Text] 1. With the new semester in progress, a noteworthy aspect with regard to the nature of the movement of the students and in their ideological tendency has been observed; namely, some students, claiming that they are engaged in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and for national liberation, define the working class as the driving force to carry out such an objective and regard their own student movement as a struggle to support the working class. With the beginning of the current semester, students of this group openly stated their anti-U.S. stand and revealed their tendency to reject the liberal democracy expressed by professors in their statements concerning the current situation, shouting such slogans as "We oppose being trained by U.S. imperialist mercenaries." In addition, their leaflets called "Declaration of Liberation," their organ, revealed their open and fierce extreme left-wing tendency through such catch-phrases at "The U.S. imperialists, the declared enemy of the popular masses, and the puppet regime, their lackey" and "National liberation can be achieved by driving out the U.S. imperialists and class liberation can be achieved only through the overthrow of the system of domination by the lackeys serving the U.S. imperialists." This in itself is enough for us to realize what the students of this group are after.

We feel it necessary to make public, quite clearly, our stand in this regard before commenting on this development. We aspire to advocate liberalism in a broad sense as opposed to both extreme right-wing dictatorship and extreme left-wing dictatorship -- we aspire to political democracy in the broad sense of the words. Such liberalism in a broad sense is a position that espouses both the liberal democratic forces and the democratic reformist forces. In this sense, it also advocates the democratic development and liberalization of a society, as well as gradual and evolutionary social reform. It is because we want to keep ourselves from being regarded as extreme right-wingers or extreme conservatives as we try to criticize the extreme lines of some student group that we took time to present our basic stand regarding the student activists.

2. All the conscientious democratic citizens, intellectuals, and politicians in this society, believing that the establishment of liberal democracy alone is the one and only choice and highest good for the development of our political system and society governed by the citizens, have gone through all imaginable difficulties and arduous situations during the past 40 years. A great many democratic citizens have devoted themselves to achieving political freedom and equitable and reasonable distribution of wealth, and to advocating the interests of the working people. Although their efforts as such have not brought about satisfactory results, the difficulties they went through toward the end of the 1950's and through the 1960's and 1970's were, ultimately, struggles to establish liberal democracy. Lately, however, a few student factions have begun to heavily brand and blame liberal democracy itself as nothing but an instrument of a handful of privileged people. Not only do they view liberal democracy as bourgeois democracy, but they also discard the acts of those who try to promote the rights and interests of the masses through liberal democracy as nothing more than do-goodism. They also insist that the democratization they have in mind is anti-U.S. national liberation and democratization to be achieved by the strength of the popular masse on their own behalf, a far cry from the democratization sought by middle class intellectuals and politicians.

With regard to this, the traditional believers in liberal democracy hesitated to openly argue about their assertions, although they disagreed with these assertions inwardly. They regarded denunciation of the assertions, under the circumstances in which they were unable to boldly criticize issues relating to power, as an act that could not demonstrate authority and persuasiveness.

At long last, professors have begun to open their mouths and express their views with regard to the authorities. Basing themselves on such a moral authority, they also gravely warned some student groups, urging them not to go beyond the framework of liberal democracy.

Upon realizing that a few extremist students groups are determined to basically overthrow liberal democracy, we also gravely warn them on the grounds that their ideology only sows another form of totalitarianism. The democratic citizens living in our country cannot afford to tolerate a dangerous trend whereby their own efforts and actions for the development of democracy are led toward another right-wing totalitarianism or to another extreme left-wing dictatorship, even if the trend is only in a nascent stage. What we are aspiring toward is pluralistic and liberal democracy, not uniform totalitarianism.

3. This group of extremists has only a handful of followers. However, the extreme left-leaning slogans shouted by this student factions are clearly incompatible with the stand held by the democratic citizens, who advocate the Korea-U.S. alliance relationship designed to defend Korea against the Bolsheviks in North Korean on the basis of righteousness, legitimacy, and lawfulness of the Republic of Korea, and who are determined to defend the framework of the free market economy and political system governed by political democracy. This being the case, the worshippers of liberal democracy should realize that we have now reached a juncture where we can no longer accommodate such

extreme left-wingers in our society, no matter how small in number they may be.

The extreme leftist-leaning elements have already branded the Aquino government in the Philippines as a great coalition of conservatives and, going one step further, warned against the possibility of such a coalition of conservatives appearing in Korea. According to this logic, not only those in the ruling circles, but also the NKDP, the Council for Promotion of Democracy, ordinary people, students, and intellectuals are all rejected as reactionaries. How is it possible to debate democratization with such extreme left-wing elements? Engaging oneself in debate over issues related to democratization with such people could lead to a situation whereby democratic activity itself is jeopardized.

Therefore, in order for activities, regardless of whether they are engaged in by students or adults, to win support from the people on the whole, they should shake off such childish, extremely left-wing adventurism and doctrinism at an early date. At the same time, we must deeply reflect within ourselves as to why such extreme leftist-leaning elements came into being. This is because such extreme elements do not descend from the sky, all of a sudden, without due cause. Our society has also become industrialized.

In proportion to the degree of the industrialization of society, the number of working people has increased to a total of 8 million. Many among this category receive a salary of less than 100,000 won per month. Nevertheless, political parties, the administration, and the legislative body are raising only weak voices in defense of the interests of these people. The function of trade unions and the function of laws governing labor affairs is inactive, nor are there appropriate ways to iron out grievances. When even political democracy and industrial democracy do not work well under such circumstances, maverick radical elements within the society are likely to come to the fore.

The worshippers of liberal democracy should, upon realizing this, take measures to realize the justice of democratic and equitable distribution at an early date in order to keep such radical elements from gaining influence. The best antidote to make the so-called revolutionary theory of the radical elements shrink lies in opening the road toward democratic evolution.

Such extreme elements can be effectively shrunk, isolated, and dissolved only when democratic rights are exercised and conflicting interests are actively coordinated in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields; when debate over such issues is perfectly carried out; and when conflicts are settled effectively on the basis of justice and fairness.

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# FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO INCHON INCIDENT

## Paper Views 'Radical Elements'

SK072309 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 6 May 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Revolution or Reform?--The Shock Waves From Inchon Call for a Choice"]

[Text] The 3 May incident in Inchon, which has shed light on the latent agonies and discords of our era which we have kept buried in our hearts, forces us to make a clear choice: what we must wake up to and what we must do immediately in various fields.

To date, people have expressed concern about the radical leftist-leaning tendency often found in the movement for democratization. However, their concern about such a tendency has been vague. Now, in the wake of the Inchon incident, it is clear that people have taken notice of the existence of a handful of radical elements and that they must be dealt with separately.

We have no intention of citing the numerous slogans, placards, and leaflets that flew on the streets of Inchon on the very day when the whole city was under a pall of teargas. However, one thing that we should not overlook at this juncture is that some elements that squeezed themselves into the ranks of demonstrators have made clear their nature as a force aspiring for a revolution and called for more than mere reforms.

"Let us drive a revolutionary sword in the heart of our sworn enemy the U.S. imperialists and their lackey, the thuggish anticommunist regime," one of the slogans shouted by these elements, sends shivers up our spine and lets us see them clearly.

Among the assertions defended by the students, we find some agreeable and some we cannot possibly espouse, no matter how idealistic they may sound. Simply put the slogans and assertions shouted by the radical students who are members of the Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle Committee for Independence and Democratization [Chamintu] and the Anti-imperialist and Antifascist Struggle Committee for Democratization of the Nation [Minmintu] are exclusive and intransigent. Also, most of them are mainly negative to the establishment. What do they want to do after completely denying all such things as the legitimacy of the Republic of Korea, Korea-U.S. alliance relations formed to cope with the communist group, free economic system, and liberal democratic political system? Who is to profit from this? It is clear that what is called for by these elements is incompatible with the values we have pursued to date.

What ideals and values have we pursued to date since the foundation of our country? And what great efforts have we exerted in defense of them! Was it not liberal democracy? Nobody can refuse it so long as he lives in this country. The existence of criticism of the government is undeniable. However, words and acts that appear to be denying the political system of the Republic of Korea are intolerable. Such words and acts are something that cannot be protected by the present laws. Students who have vague sympathy with such elements should wake up to this reality and make their choice about it.

Reforms for development and pursuit of changes should be encouraged. However, under no circumstances can we agree with those who attempt to bring about changes by use of violence. What we hope for is liberal democracy and reforms carried out through a liberal democratic system, not class revolution carried out on the basis of violence. How can we talk about the future of the nation, sitting together with those who are hostile to dialogue and compromise conducted on the basis of parliamentarianism and who have gone so far as to regard the reformist theory as deceptive opportunism? In this regard, even the NKDP, which is proud of being a conservative party, should make its own clear choice.

The NKDP seems to have made no significant changes in shaping its future course even after the incident in Inchon. It seems to be content with a simplistic interpretation of the incident: that it was nothing more than violence aimed at the struggle for democratization, that it was a blockade against a move rather than in a direction than toward negotiations for constitutional revision in favor of a direct presidential election, and that it was an expression of an unfriendly attitude hardened by a misunderstanding of the situation. Of course, it is understandable that the NKDP could have been shocked by the fact that some students and off-stage oppositionists whom the party has regarded as supporting forces have actually turned out to be forces that targeted the party itself as something to attack. However, with the true picture now clearer, the party should clarify its stand on these forces, basing itself on a coldly calculated analysis of the situation.

Even though all the people agree that the radical elements should be stamped out and separated from the other elements, it is impossible to apply the same methods to them which our society has resorted to. Authorities have made it clear that they will deal with the Chamintu and Minmintu as pro-communist leftist organizations as if they were spies. However, we know that such a method has limits in investigating them on charges of violating the national security law. Now, if this is the case, the answers become clearer. It is that political democratization will solve it.

At this juncture, we find it necessary to think of what has caused such a foreign tendency and murderous atmosphere to appear in our society. When justice in which every member of the society is willing to share everything he has with other members of the society is realized, and when democratization which can systematically absorb the diverse demands of the individual members of the society is realized, the radicals will find no foothold in our society. Herein lies the absolute need to acccelerate the speed of democratization, regardless of whether it is pushed ahead with dialogue between those who are in real power and who should be recognized as parties to talk with or through great national debate for the discussion of the current situation. In this connection, the government, ruling party, and opposition parties that are directly responsible for the current situation should make a clear choice.

### Editorial Urges Moderation

SK130134 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Exercise of Moderation"]

[Text] It is a relief to learn that an opposition rally in the southern port city of Masan over the weekend ended without a major disturbance, dispelling widespread fears that it might turn out to be a repetition of the riotous Inchon incident a week earlier.

Though precariousness still prevails over the conflicting approaches being taken by the government and opposition parties with regard to the constitutional amendment question, the soothing turn of events, however fragile it may be, should now be seized upon by both parties as an opportunity to make renewed efforts to settle outstanding problems through substantive dialogue.

True, prospects for an immediate resumption of high-level talks between the rival parties appear to be slim, pending the return of Rep. Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, from his tour to the United States--or till late this month.

Even during his absence, however, meaningful bipartisan talks may well take place to break the political impass--either at the level of floor leaders for opening some of the National Assembly committees or in the form of back-stage contacts by influential figures from each party to pave the way for forging a breakthrough at a later formal meeting.

Another possibility concerns a proposed meeting between Rep No Tae-u, chairman of the Ruling Democratic Justice Party, and Kim Yong-sam, a strongman of the NDP, which President Chon Tu-hwan suggested last month when he disclosed his readiness to make a constitutional revision even before his tuensure ends in 1988.

Indeed, stepped-up efforts for expediting the constitutional debate are in urgent need as time is running out, if the parties are ever to resolve the highly sensitive and intricate issue of rewriting the Constitution within the next one and a half years or so.

What is vitally required in this process is the exercise of moderation and compromise by all the parties concerned, particularly by political actors who should lead the management of national politics in such a way as to leave little room for student activists and other social segments to be excessively politicized.

The nation's democratization must be achieved in a peaceful and revolutionary formula, free from violence in any form and from an all-or-nothing attitude that a political group may be inclined to assume in an attempt to push through its own partisan interest.

### 54 Added to Wanted List

SK130057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 May 86 p 8

[Text] The police yesterday placed 54 more people on the wanted list for suspected involvement in the violent street demonstrations in Inchon on 3 May. It brought to 89 the total number of people being sought in connection with the Inchon incident.

Police said 54 included 44 college students. The rest are members of several dissident groups. The 44 students include six each from Yonsie University and Presbyterian Theological Seminary and five from Seoul National University.

Meanwhile, the number of people arrested for their roles in the incident rose to 141 as the prosecution yesterday arrested two more persons with court warrants. The two are Sim Yong-chan, 22, of Kangso-gu, Seoul, and So Tong-sok, 31, a member of a dissident group called Minbul.

Sources at the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office said 38 out of the 44 students wanted by the police are suspected to be members of a radical student group called Minminut or closely associated with it.

In a report on its interim investigation, the prosecution revealed that "Minminut" has infiltrated 26 universities, including nine in provincial cities throughout the country, since the group was established on 21 March at Seoul National University.

On 29 April, a separate chapter was formed at Yonsei University.

"Minmintu," which professes to be "anti-American, antifascist and prodemocratic," instigated most of the 407 on-campus demonstrations throughout the country in March and April. They have also been found to have links with outside dissident organizations or to have taken joint actions with them, the prosecution said.

### NKDP Proposes Joint Probe to DJP

SK132355 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 May 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday proposed to the ruling Democratic Justice Party that they jointly investigate the violence in Inchon, which foiled the NDP's rally to promote constitutional amendment on 3 May.

The party said that if the DJP agrees to the joint investigation, it will consent to the convocation of the House Home Affairs and Education-Information Committees to delve into radical student movements in connection with the incident.

The NDP has claimed that the party's Inchon rally on 3 May was aborted by the deliberate obstruction of police, alleging that police stimulated students and workers to become violent by firing teargas bombs in the midst of them.

The DJP has suggested holding sessions of the two committees as soon as possible to tackle the incident. Meanwhile, the NDP plans to wind up its own probe of the Inchon incident by tomorrow.

The NDP's proposal was made at a meeting of key officers, presided over by Choe Hyong-u, a vice president now performing the duty of party president on behalf of Yi Min-u, who is visiting the United States.

The party also decided at the meeting to send a group of party lawmakers to Kwangju in commemoration of the sixth anniversary of the bloody 18 May incident there.

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## GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION REACT TO INCHON DEMONSTRATIONS

### DJP: Ferret Out Agitators

SK070102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 May 86 p 1

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday his party has strongly urged the government to ferret out the "wirepullers" behind the Inchon incident.

He said he thinks that there must be some unidentified groups or personnel at the bottom of the recent series of radical student riots.

"We are urging the government to search for the elements, and before long they will be exposed," No said.

The DJP chairman was speaking at an informal meeting with members of the party Central Committee in the Kuro chapter in Seoul.

Some radical rioters shouted antigovernment and anti-American slogans in recent demonstrations, including the Inchon rally last Saturday.

### Prosecution Launches Investigation

SK070113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 May 86 p 8

[Text] The prosecution yesterday launched an intensive investigation into some antigovernment groups with a finding they helped radical students spearhead the violent demonstrations in Inchon last Saturday.

Under this plan, the prosecution has exerted full-fledged efforts to check the whereabouts of 10 members of such opposition groups as Mintongryon and Insaryon who have been sought along with 27 others, including college students.

Among the 10 are Pak Kye-tong, a Montongryon public relations officer, and Chang Ki-pyo, the assistant secretary general of the same organization.

"They are suspected of having distributed a large amount of leaflets during the Inchon riot to incite students or chanted radical slogans before a large crowd of people," an investigator said.

He disclosed those opposition figures were suspected of having conspired with the radical students over violent demonstrations in Inchon for a long time.

The investigator added there is no doubt the Inchon incident was well premeditated in view of a large number of fire bombs and sticks the demonstrators carried and the demonstrations were joined not only by students but also by workers and members of dissident groups.

An initial investigation showed that Molotov cocktails and wooden bars used by the demonstrators during the Inchon incident were jointly produced by college students and workers, the investigator said.

He also said they were all of the similar size and materials.

The Molotov cocktails were secretely brought to the site of demonstrations aboard carts through back alleys while non-Inchon residents who joined the rampage arrived in the city at least two to three days earlier.

All these facts indicate the violence was premeditated and well-organized, he said.

Another fact that proves the close alliance between them is the similarity in the content of slogans in printed materials and on placards hoisted by students and the opposition figures. He pointed out most of the slogans were directed against the government and the United States.

The investigator said some 20 opposition groups are suspected of being involved in the Inchon incident.

### Home Minister Issues Warning

SK070238 Seoul YONHAP in English 0101 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 7 May (YONHAP)--Korean Home Affairs Minister Chong Sok-mo warned Tuesday that his ministry will take resolute measures in the future to prevent violent demonstrations like the one that broke out last Saturday in Inchon.

"The spate of radical demonstrations in Inchon, which were intolerable, anti-state incidents, were premeditated by left-leaning radical forces," Chong said at a meeting of provincial governors and mayors from across the country.

Thousands of students and workers participated in the Inchon riots, which were the most violent anti-government demonstrations in recent years, on 3 May, forcing the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party to postpone a scheduled rally in support of constitutional revision.

All democratic forces, including political parties, social organizations, students and sensible people without political affiliation, should work together to thwart the violence and seditious activities of the increasingly radical leftist forces, Chong said.

"Although it is feasible for young generations to vent their discontent and opinions collectively," the home minister continued, their activities "would be clearly anti-social and destructive if they lead to instability and disruption of the learning environment."

### NKDP Leaders Blame Police

SK070825 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 7 May (YONHAP)--Kim Young-sam, an advsier to the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), said Wednesday that he and two other opposition leaders have agreed that the government's announcement about the anti-government demonstration last Saturday in Inchon was "open to suspicion."

"In light of the circumstances at that time, we shared the view that there are too many suspicious things to accept as fully genuine the authorities' announcement about the incident," Kim told reporters after meeting with NKDP President Yi Min-u and Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the council for the promotion of democracy.

The three opposition leaders met at a hotel here to discuss the latest political developments connected with the 3 May anti-government demonstrations and to coordinate their strategies for constitutional revision.

The government, in an announcement, said that the violent demonstration in the port city of Inchon, some 30 kilometers west of Seoul, was masterminded by radical, leftist activists who have been trying to instigate a seditious "May uprising" to overthrow the incumbent government and to install a leftist regime.

Speaking for all three NKDP leaders, Kim Yong-sam said that the NKDP's scheduled rally to inaugurate an Inchon chapter for the promotion of constitutional revision was aborted, due to the government's "systematic" and premeditated" moves to obstruct it.

It is true that anti-American slogans were chanted during the demonstration, but, in the absence of democracy, the tone of such slogans would inevitably continue to get together, he said.

Kim repeated the NKDP's suggestions that the government accept a political schedule for rewriting the constitution this year, that it conduct general elections under the amended constitution in 1987 and that it transfer presidential power in 1988.

In a meeting with Yi and two other political leaders on 30 April, President Chon Tu-hwan expressed his willingness to reach agreement on the matter of revising the constitution before his 7-year term expires in 1988, if such a proposal is made in the National Assembly.

Kim also urged the government to set a political timetable based on his party's proposal.

If the government tries to obstruct a similar NKDP rally, slated for 10 May in the southeastern port of Masan, Kim said he cannot but doubt the government's willingness to amend the constitution. In such a case, he added, he would make a "grave decision." Kim did not elaborate what he meant by that.

He said that his party would go ahead with the scheduled rallies in a non-violent and peaceful way in the days ahead, and he called for the release of all those arrested in connection with the thwarted rally in Inchon.

The prosecution arrested 129 people, mostly students, on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration, and the law governing punishment for violence.

### DJP Regrets NKDP Suspicion

SK070831 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 7 May (YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Wednesday expressed regret that the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) suspects the police of planning to thwart its political rally last Saturday in Inchon.

The DJP denied the opposition's assertion that the rally was thwarted by police, and pointed out that it was triggered by "radical, leftist" students. Commenting about the NKDP statement, which was issued on Tuesday, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po called the NKDP's assertion "a sophistry that does not penetrate the real facts behind the violent demonstration in Inchon."

On Tuesday, the NKDP decided to set up an eight-member fact-finding committee to determine whether or not police deliberately provoked the demonstrators in an effort to thwart the rally.

Sim urged the NKDP to delcare if it intends to continue to make use of "radical, leftist" students who pursue violent revolution.

### Education Ministry Seeks 'Countermeasures'

SK080215 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 May 86 p 8

[Text] Education Minister Son Chae-sok said yesterday that his ministry was working out strong countermeasures against violent student demonstrations in consultation with ministries concerned.

At a meeting with DJP lawmakers, he said that student demonstrations were expected to take a more radical turn and the government is determined to take tough counteraction.

He feared that radical students would join the NDP rally in Masan Saturday.

He reported, however, that no more "declarations" by professors on the current situation have been made since the Chongwadae meeting last Wednesday, at which President Chon Tu-hwan expressed his willingness to revise the basic law during his tenure.

The DJP lawmakers claimed that the government will have to work out basic steps to deal with student moves before they reach the stage of endangering national security.

They also urged the government to take countermeasures against some religious circles, which they claimed have helped radical student movements.

They alleged that a considerable amount of weapons, including Molotov cocktails, used by radical student demonstrators had been made at at Catholic church in Inchon.

### Police Seeking 26 More Activists

SK090055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 May 86 p 8

[Text] The prosecution said yesterday it is seeking 26 more people, including members of some opposition groups, college students and industrial workers, on suspicion of playing leading roles in the chaotic demonstrations in Inchon Saturday.

This brought to 36 the total number of people sought by police with regard to the Inchon violence. The 10 who were earlier wanted included two leading members of an opposition group called Mintongnyon. They are Chang Ki-pyo, an assistant secretary general, and Pak Kye-tong, a public relations officer.

The prosecution said it started to seek the 26 persons because pictures taken during the riot showed they were actively taking part in the violence by hurling stones or committing other subversive acts. Among them were Cho Chun-ku, 42, another Mintongnyon assistant secretary general, and An Hui-tae, chief of the Mintongnyon's Project Implementation Bureau.

The 36 people are believed to be the key figures who planned the rampage in Inchon. Their arrest will be extremely helpful in discovering those who might have controlled the incident behind the scene, an investigator said.

Initially, the prosecution arrested 129 people with court warrants Monday. It later arrested four more persons, raising to 133 the number of demonstrators arrested for the Inchon incident.

The investigator disclosed that many of the demonstrators turned out to be from cities other than Inchon. Some printed materials found in Inchon were those issued by organizations based in Kwangju, giving an impression the Inchon violence was still premediated on a national scale.

Investigation is also under way on the report that Molotov cocktails and some other kinds of items used by demonstrators had been stored at some Catholic and Protestant churches in the vicinity of the Inchon Cizitens Hall, the main site of the violent demonstrations.

### DJP, Government Meet

SK090905 Seoul YONHAP in English 0843 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 9 May (YONHAP) -- The ruling Democratic Justice Party Friday resolved to deal sternly with violent activities as was witnessed in the Inchon demonstration last Saturday.

The government party made the decision after hearing reports from the administration on the Inchon violence and the recent campus situation.

In a meeting with the government and DJP members, Home Minister Chon Sok-Sok-mo said that the government plans to smash any violent activities in the planned rally of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) in Masan Saturday.

Chong said he urged the NKDP to cancel the rally but the opposition party has said it would go ahead with the planned meeting aimed at pressing the government to revise the constitution.

The opposition party has held similar rallies in major cities, including Pusan, Kwangji, Taegu and Taejon. The planned rally in Inchon was aborted due to violent demonstrations.

Chong said his ministry will try to get an assurance from the NKDP that there would be no violence during the Masan rally.

Chong dismissed as groundless the NKDP's assertion that the Inchon violence resulted from intentional obstruction by police and their excessive defense. He called the NKDP's insistence lacking concrete evidence.

Police started to disperse the demonstrations 20 minutes after the NKDP decided to put off the rally, he said.

The NKDP alleged that police induced the violent demonstration by irritating the demonstrators with excessive suppression, thus forcing the rally to be canceled.

Chong said that police collected 810,000 sheets of printed matter, a large number of gasoline bombs before and during the Inchon demonstration.

Chong said university campuses should not be regarded as a sanctuary any longer now that it has been revealed that there are elements trying to topple the state and sympathizing to the Communist North Korea. Chong revealed that his ministry will put police forces into the campus whenever deemed necessary.

Justic minister Kim Song-ki said special task forces of the prosecution and the police are investigating the background of the Inchon violence and the financial sources who funded the demonstrators.

Kim said that the investigation is focused on the dissident organization Mintongnyon, which he said is suspect of having controlled the demonstration behind the scenes.

The Mintongnyon, an association of some 20 opposition groups, denied the allegation, however.

In a news conference on Thursday, Rev Mun Ik-huan, chairman of the association, said that the allegation by the authorities that the Mintongnyon manipulated the demonstration was the distortion of truth.

Mintongnyon members just actively participated in the "Inchon National Conference," which was organized by the Insaryon, Mun said. Insaryon, which means the Inchon Social Movement Association, is affiliated with Mintongnyon.

Minister Kim said if the background of the Inchon violence is revealed, the government will sternly punish them and that there is no need of enacting a special law at present to deal with the violent activities.

Education Minister Son Chae-sok said his ministry is studying a plan to hold a monthly reporting session on the campus situation, which will be partiticpated in by students, parents and media representatives, in order to settle the campus problem fundamentally.

The education minister said some universities canceled campus festivals in Vzg in order to prevent the festivals from being exploited by means of antigovernment struggles by student activists.

The DJP lawmakers urged the government to work out fundamental measures to eradicate campus unrest.

The lawmakers also asserted that a special law to punish people who manufacture or use gasoline bombs and those who throw stones should be enacted.

They also demanded that the government present concrete, scientific evidence refuting the NKDP's assertion to the people.

### Prosecutors Weigh Questioning Church Officials

SK100157 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 May 86 p 8

[Text] Prosecutors, investigating the recent violence in Inchon, said yesterday they are considering questioning some clergymen and leading members of a Catholic Church in Inchon for their suspected involvment in the incident.

They said they uncovered evidence that fire bombs and other materials used by rioters had been kept inside the Cheil Catholic Church in the suburban Chuandong. The area was the scene of violent Saturday.

Some of the arrested demonstrators testified that several key members of a dissident group concealed a large quantity of Molotov cocktails, sticks and placards in the church two to three days before the demonstrations said to be the worst antigovernment demonstration in six years.

Prosecutors quoted witnesses as saying some 200 demonstrators brought into the site of demonstrations those items out of the church around 1 pm.

"We are considering investigating the reports that some of the church members have been involved, if not directly, in the incident," said a senior prosecutor.

Prosecution sources said the senior priest at the Cheil Catholic Church denied his involvement, saying he was absent from the church before and during the street rampage.

Prosecutors speculated some members of "Mintongnyon" might have stored home-made bombs and other items at the church under tacit approval from church officials.

Mintongnyon, or the United Minjung (the masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification, is a dissident group led by the Rev Mun Ik-hwan.

In a related development, prosecutors launchad a separate investigation into another Catholic organization on a testimony provided by a college student from Andong in Kyongsangbuk-do that nine members of the Catholic Movement for Farmers in Andong came to Inchon aboard a Bongo van to participate in the demonstrations. Only two of them have been arrested by the police, according to prosecutors.

## Students Debate Activism

SK100408 Seoul YONHAP in English 0313 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 10 May (YONHAP) -- In the wake of the violent student demonstrations last weekend in Inchon, student organizations have been engrossed in a hot debate at Seoul National University about future student activism and democratization.

The university's International Christian Student Association (ICSA) issued a statement Friday, saying that the recent student demonstrations in Inchon, a western port city, have become "extremely leftist-oriented," completely going against the philosophical ideal of a free democratic system.

The big character statement was posted on the campus bulletin board at the university's student union.

The "wall paper" said: "We are deeply disapponted that the student movement has deviated from the right track and no longer gets public sympahty, Therefore, we think we have reached the point where we no longer sit by idly.

The paper asked the radical students if they can say that the purpose of the current radical student activism is not oriented toward Marxist-Leninist communism.

The statement was folled by immediate counterstatements issued by other student activists.

In another statement, student activists asserted that the violence committed by the weak reflects "only the instincts of self-preservation and self-defense."

The statement, titled "after reading the wall paper issued by the ICSA," insisted that the violence, in a true sense, is committed by institutionalized laws.

Some 30 students, however, supported the position of the ICSA, carrying a placard calling for the expulsion of "pro-communist forces" from campus.

Meanwhile, two recently organized extremist students' groups, "minmin-tu" and "chamin-tu," which reportedly triggered the Inchon riots with anti-American and leftist overtones, conducted a debate about the unification of the two groups through "big character posters" placed on bulletin boards and walls.

In a statement, "chamin-tu" said that the most urgent task is the unconditional unification of the two student groups, and it called for the rejection of sectarianism.

Responding to the statement, "minmin-tu" criticized the idea of unconditional unification.

"Minmin-tu" asserted that the proposed unconditional unification is an "infantile idea of the petit bourgeoisie."

"Minmin-tu" refuted the proposal, saying that it only leads other student groups in the right direction with "historical partisanship."

The two radical student groups, which were reportedly established in March, drew student attention on the Seoul National University campus when they expressed differing views on the issues of unification and student activism.

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## YONHAP REPORTS 'VIOLENT' ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION IN INCHON

### NKDP Postpones Rally

SK031050 Seoul YONHAP in English 1039 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Inchon, Korea, 3 May (YONHAP)--The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has decided to postpone a rally here to inaugurate its provincial chapter for the promotion of a constitutional revision. A violent anti-government demonstration kept the NKDP from setting up the planned chapter early Saturday afternoon. Hundreds of student and worker demonstrators blocked entry by NKDP leaders to the Inchon Municipal Auditorium, where the rally was to be held.

The party leadership, headed by President Yi Min-u and adviser Kim Yong-sam, had to divert to the office of an NKDP district chapter, where they decided they could not go ahead with the meeting in such an environment.

Along with anti-government, anti-American slogans, some of the demonstrators also chanted slogans criticizing the opposition party. The demonstrators fought with police who fired tear gas to disperse them. The demonstrators, in response, hurled rocks and some of them threw Molotov cocktails.

The hand-made devices hurled set an office of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's district chapter on fire. Fire-engines rushed to the scene had difficulty in controlling the fire because of the rock throwing.

### 129 Arrested for Indictment

HK050840 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 5 May (AFP--The prosecutor's office Monday formally arrested 129 persons for indictment for their leading roles in a violent anti-government and anti-U.S. demonstration in Inchon on Saturday, prosecutors said.

Altogether 319 persons were detained during the demonstration in Inchon, some 35 kilometers (24 miles) southwest of here. The violence flared one hour before a scheduled opposition rally to press the government for democratic reform.

Of those arrested for indictment for alleged breaches of national security or illegal assembly laws, 90 were student activists, and the rest mostly workers and unemployed persons. Twenty-two others were sent for summary trial.

Prosecutors also revealed that they were seeking 10 dissident and labor movement leaders for masterminding the violent demonstration, saying that those arrested would face severe punishment.

They said the nature of the demonstration, with its violence and anti-U.S. sentiments, was quite different from that of demonstrations during similar opposition rallies in the past.

More than 5,000 demonstrators armed with Molotov cocktails and clubs, clashed with some 3,000 riot police, creating turmoil at the site of the rally for six hours.

Some 105 policemen were wounded, the police said, and according to witnesses scores of demonstrators were also injured, some seriously.

The demonstrators shouted slogans such as "drive out U.S. imperialists, who exploit farmers and workers!" or slogans accusing the opposition of trying to compromise with the "military regime" in South Korea.

Meanwhile, the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) said it would continue to hold rallies in Inchon and other cities to press its demands for direct popular election of the president.

The KNDP accused the police of intentionally having disrupted the planned rally by firing tear gas at youths staging a peaceful demonstration outside the rally venue.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) issued a statement warning against radical students that deny the current free democratic system and sympathize with the [words indistinct] cause by trying to overturn the current social order and political system by violence.

The DJP also proposed an all-party meeting and a meeting between DJP Chairman No Tae-u and top opposition leader Kim Yong-sam to [word indistinct] of solving current political problems.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## TONG-A ILBO EDITORIAL ON RADICAL STUDENT MOVEMENT

SK300548 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 29 Apr 86 p 2

/Editorial: "Radical Student Movement--Violence Only Begets Violence"/

/Text/ Campus disturbances, which have escalated, finally have been led to a dangerous level on the brink of an explosion by some radical students. Fierce street demonstrations, the incident of seizure, an all-night sit-in, and a shocking attempt at suicide by self-immolation on 28 April prior to the departure of Seoul National University students for incamp military training at a frontal unit cause us worry that the radical student movement has taken a wrong course and that it can drive the political situation into chaos.

Even though 99 percent of students departed for the front after desperate efforts to refuse participation in incamp military training, the shock and scars left by the fierce demonstration and extreme actions are great. In particular, the anti-U.S. slogans and the refusal of "training as the U.S. imperialists' mercenaries," which students came out with as a pretext for their refusal of training, even have caused us to feel a sense of urgency that the assertions of some students are obviously beyond the bounds of free democracy.

All of us long for the arrival of the situation in which the presence of U.S. troops will be no longer needed as a result of the removal of the threat of war, the settlement of peace, and the promotion of the self-defending capabilities of the army on the Korean peninsula. Under the present situation in which the threat from the North exists, however, we cannot but admit the need for the stationing of U.S. troops as long as we are not resolved to live under communist rule.

Of course, students can participate in political activities and set forth idealistic assertions. Yet thier assertions and actions should be ideal-oriented on the basis of purity and a progressive spirit worthy of being students. When students exceedingly meddle in present political affairs or turn away from the manner of seeking the truth, their purity will be doubted and they cannot win sympathy.

Views and commitments which were put forth in the campaign for the election of the chairman of the General Students' Association of Seoul National University in February even gave the impression that those who ran for chairman mistook themselves for candidates not for the chairman of a student association, but for president. It is true that when fantastic assertions, such as an end to the "Team Spirit" exercise or the formation of a military consultative committee, came out we were given the impression that the radical student movement was deviating from its basic track.

All of their assertions and methods cannot be justified simply because they have come out with such slogans as those demanding democratization and national independence. Even though these students would not have committed such an act only due to a single motive, we would like to question why they tried to refuse incamp training, which every student is obliged to participate in, even at the cost of their lives.

In some respects, we consider that incamp military training--a source for the recent escalation of campus disturbances--can serve as a good opportunity to help the military and students, the two pillars shouldering the future of this country, to understand each other.

It would be desirable for the military in charge of incamp training to show the students the reality of security as it is with the feeling of receiving its younger brothers and without trying to give the students disciplinary education. If the military deals with students with generosity by taking into consideration the fact that the students are not as disciplined as the military, a way for mutual understanding will easily open because they are all young men.

Also, the students can regard the incamp training as an opportunity to directly witness the reality of the divided country while standing on sentry duty and sharing room and board in the barracks for a week together with the soldiers, brothers who are 2 or 3 years older than they.

We are not unaware that the root cause of the present campus problem stems from our dark reality in which the speed of democratization is slow and campus autonomy is not guaranteed. There is a need to contemplate what meaning those young men tried to convey by setting themselves on fire.

Such being the case, we cannot agree with the attitude of attempting to resort to violent means in solving a problem. Violence only begets violence. It never guarantees a solution to problems. In connection with the incident, it is believed that the older generations--particularly politicians responsible for the political reality of today and intellectuals who keep silent while witnessing contradictions--should reflect on themselves. Even though it is late, they should deeply ponder why the campuses have been led to this situation and why students have tried to solve problems by setting themselves on fire.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## EDITORIAL VIEWS 'UNEASINESS,' DEMOCRATIZATION PROBLEMS

SK010041 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 25 Apr 86 p 2

/Editorial: "What To Do With This Uneasiness? The Main Problems Should Be Discussed Openmindedly"/

/Text/ From every direction, we continuously hear the questions regarding the prevailing situation. Frankly speaking, we have no answer. With the disappearance of politics, all people seem to have nothing to say.

With regard to the campus situation, we thought that 19 April would mark a turning point. However, the campus situation is worsening. At the same time, professors are continuing to issue statements over the prevailing situation, religious people are continuing the signature campaign for constitutional amendment and are refusing to pay fees for watching KBS television broadcasts, and the NKDP is continuing its rallies to put up the signboard of its local committees for constitutional amendment. This is increasing tension with each passing day.

When tension continues, people naturally feel uneasiness. However, the present uneasiness cannot be specified. Thus, the people even instinctively feel fear that something bad will happen soon.

We are extremely frustrated. So we ask: Will the government and ruling party leading politics and shaping the future of the country, and the opposition party continue to sit idle before the prevailing social atmosphere?

If everyone continues to shirk responsibility onto others, and continues to persist with their own assertions, it is certain that the people's tension and uneasiness will continue to grow. It is even possible that some unpredictable consequences will be brought about. Will this be all right?

It is necessary for the government, the ruling party, and the opposition party to realize that now is the time to boldly expose all the pending problems and to earnestly discuss how to solve them. The main problem is how to achieve the democratization of the society. Empty talk and stereotypical methods cannot pacify the sentiment of the people as masters.

In word, no one opposes the democratization of our country. But no practical way is being sought to achieve democratization and the standstill is continuing. Precisely, this is the cause of social instability, and the cause of the people's uneasiness.

The constitutional amendment itself is not important. Nor is the direct presidential election system. What is important are the decision and attitude to seek the most efficient and fastest way to achieve the democratization of the country and to lead the country accordingly.

If the constitutional amendment for direct presidential election is regarded as the way, this way should be adopted. If the maintaining of the present constitution is regarded as the way, justification should be properly explained so that the people may understand.

If the reiteration and imposition of the assertions inapprehensible by the people are continued, this will only create disturbances and uneasiness. The ruling and opposition parties must disclose all their contradicting views and must find a clue to the exchange of dialogue and to a great compromise.

If the people's demand for democratization is right, we think there should be no problem in the way and method to seek democratization. This is because we think that sophism and selfish contention will not work in accelerating the course of democratization and in simplifying its method.

Those who are leading the political situation must immediately start to discuss whether the Constitution will be revised and, if so, discuss everything needed for democratization such as time and content. We think that this is the only way to alleviate the increased tension and uneasiness of the society.

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CSO: 4107/136

# NKDP TO SEEK DIALOGUE WITH DISSIDENT GROUPS

SK060055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 May 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party is planning to hold a rally for the constitutional revision movement in Masan, Kyongsang-namdo, on Saturday as scheduled despite the Inchon incident.

Party President Yi Min-u said yesterday, "We will hold the remaining rallies to set up local centers for the amendment campaign as earlier planned."

Many party members, however, wondered whether the provincial rallies could be held trouble-free and draw as much public enthusiasm as before.

Yi Min-u claimed that the postponement of the party's Inchon rally on Saturday was caused by the police's deliberate provocation of the otherwise peaceful demonstrators.

Party leaders, examining the implication of the Inchon incident, decided to seek dialogue with dissident groups in order to keep them within the rank of the party's "democratization" movement.

Yi said, "The students' anti-NDP slogans are to spur the party in its struggle for the democratization of the nation." "We will try to have them join us by intensifying our campaign for constitutional amendment," he said.

However, the non-mainstreamers of the party demanded that the party make clear its resolute stance on the radical students in the face of their anti-NDP slogans. They also claimed that the party's overall stratgegy for the promotion of the revision of the constitution should be re-examined totally.

Due to the intra-party problems, the NDP is unlikely to make any clear response to the ruling camp's demand for its return to the National Assembly.

Party floor leader Kim Tong-yong said that "I will consider making contacts with the DJP (floor leader Yi Se-ki) after we hold the Masan rally."

Kim and Yi had tentatively agreed last week to have a meeting today to discuss the issues of forming a special House panel on the Constitution and of convening an extra House session.

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CSO: 4100/142

# PARTY LEADERS GET TOGETHER AT MEMORIAL SERVICE

SK060058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 May 86 p 1

[Text] Leaders of the ruling and opposition parties yesterday had the first chance for a get-together since their meeting at Chongwadae last Wednesday, but they did not talk about current political developments.

Ruling DJP Chairman No Tae-u and the opposition NDP President Yi Min-u just shook their hands in a memorial service for a former opposition leader.

The occasion was the 30th anniversary of the death of the former House Speaker Sin It-ki held at the gymnasium Kungmin University. He founded the university in 1946.

They were expected to have a meeting after the memorial service to discuss follow-up measures to the Chongwadae meeting in which President Chon Tu-hwan proposed constitutional revision during his tenure.

But they left the palace immediately after the ceremony separately. The leaders of the three parties gave their short memorial addresses.

House Speaker Yi Chae-hyong also gave his tribute to the late House speaker who died of a stroke on a train during his presidential election camgaign in 1956.

Among other political leaders on hand were former President Yun Po-son and former Prime Minister Chong Il-kwon under the late President Pak Chong-hui. While shaking hands with the DNP president, Chong said, "I hope that the NDP will be healthier than now."

The DJP chairman eulogized the former opposition leader Sin for his role as the House speaker who persuaded his then opposition Democratic Party lawmakers to accept an amendment bill to the Constitution.

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CSO: 4100/136

## GOVERNMENT, DJP HOLD TALKS ON KBS MANAGEMENT

SK140643 Seoul YONHAP in English 0628 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 14 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government and the Ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) are in the final stages of talks on how to improve the management of the Korean Broadcasting System's (KBS's) television service.

The talks have centered on the removal of television advertisements after 1989 and the reduction of ads until that year, sources said Wednesday.

The government and the DJP plan to finalize the measures in a meeting Thursday of the DJP's Education and Information Subcommittee and to implement them as early as June, according to the sources.

Under the measures, KBS 1-TV will continue to carry only ads that sponsor live sports events and public messages, and will abolish so-called "block ads," which are aired consecutively in certain time frames. The measures call for no advertising changes on KBS 2-TV, however.

KBS is expected to lose 20 billion won (U.S. $22.6: $1 is worth about 885 won) in annual advertisement revenue if the measures are implemented.

To make up for the decline in advertising revenue that would result from the changes, KBS would cancel or scale down construction projects at its provincial broadcast centers, streamline its organization, personnel and expenditures, and reduce morning broadcasts.

The government's plan suggests that the monthly viewer's fee be reduced for subscribers who pay the fee a year in advance and that low-income people be exempted from paying the fee, which has been the focus of a controversy involving the fairness of KBS's news coverage. The exemption of low-income people from paying the fee would cost KBS 1.7 billion won in annual revenue.

In protest over the alleged unfair news coverage by KBS TV, a Pan National Movement has been formed to refuse to pay the viewer's fee. The leading opposition New Korean Democratic Party (NKDP) has also joined the movement recently

/12913
CSO: 4100/142

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## BRIEFS

11 INDICTED FOR PROTESTS--TAEGU (YONHAP) -- The prosecution here yesterday indicted 11 of the 18 people arrested for their involvement in street protests in support of the opposition campaign for election reforms on April 5. The prosecution dropped charges against the remaining seven. The indicted include Kim Chong-hwan, 25, an official of the Kyongsang-pukto chapter of the dissident United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification. They are charged with having staged anti-government demonstrations in downtown areas of this provincial capital city following the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's rally for a constitutional amendment to guarantee direct presidential elections. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 May 86 p 8 SK]

STUDENTS ARRESTED--The Seoul Metropolitan Police yesterday requested the issuance of arrest writs for 23 students involved in the abortive attempt to seize the library of the Seoul National University Hospital Sunday. They tried to charge their way into the hospital premises to occupy the library as part of their anti-government struggle, armed with various demonstration articles including home-made incendiary bombs. A total of 123 students, mostly from SNU, were apprehended during street checks near the hospital. The police also referred three others to summary trial. The remaining 97 students were released after being given admonitions. Militant students of universities have been voicing their strong opposition to the military training, branding it as a "mercenary training for U.S. imperialists." Those for whom arrest warrants were sought were 14 sophomores and nine jurors, including Choe Kang-mun, a political science major, and Miss An Yong-hyon, a Korean language education major. They are charged with attempting illegal demonstrations and carrying dangerous weapons used for violence, a police source said. The source said that the seizure plot had been engineered by radical student activist groups named Chamintu and Minmintu, both of which focus on "democratization through struggles against imperialism and fascism." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Apr 86 p 8 SK]

BREAKUP WITH UNITED OPPOSITIONISTS--The dissident United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification led by Rev Mun Il-hwan said yesterday it would pull out from the United Association of Oppositionists bodies, called "Minkungnyon." The break, the dissident body said,was because its position was erroneously reported although it did not mention the anti-American, anti-nuclear, and liberation theory espoused by student activists during a meeting of the "Minkungnyon" Wednesday. The dissident body was reported as if it were opposed to the positions of the activist students in the course of a press briefing of the meeting. The dissident body, claiming that its position was quoted totally out of context, said that it only expressed a hope that students should not resort to such violent means as self-immolation in their anti-government struggle. "Minkungnyon" has such bodies under its wing as the New Korea Democratic Party, the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, the Human Rights Committee of the National Council of Churches, and the Committee for Justice and Peace of the Catholic Church. The library of Seoul National University opened yesterday after five days of temporary closure amidst violent student protest. The library had remained closed for fear that it might be used by militant students for their violent anti-government struggle. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 May 86 p 8 SK]

BOOKS IMPACT ON LEFTIST IDEOLOGIES--A study is being made on the desirability of permitting free imports of publications on leftist ideologies, it was learned yesterday. Sources said the present massive swing toward leftist ideologies shown in the radical student activism these days cannot be viewed in isolation from the government measure of lifting the ban on the imports. The government lifted the ban in 1982. Till then, the imports had been restricted to research institute, libraries, and government organizations. The sources said many of the slogans heard during student demonstrations on and off campuses were those following leftist ideologies. Although many of the books are written from the critical viewpoints of the leftist ideologies, radical students devour only the appealingly revolutionary parts as if they were all there is to read. Meanwhile, the same sources said they questioned the efficacy of the present ideology class designed to diverting leftist ideologies of their vagaries and contradictions. They said they are feared to what the curiosity and interests students have in learning about leftist ideologies rather than to protect them from the dangerous ideologies. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 May 86 p 8 SK]

SHULTZ' REMARKS DISSATISFY TWO KIMS--Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and about 300 NDP members and other oppositionists sent Party President Yi Min-u off at Kimpo Airport. They jampacked the airport VIP lounge while a "departure ceremony" was held there. Yi told the well-wishers that the Americans seem to have a wrong understanding of the situation in Korea at this time when the constitutional amendment movement is spreading "like wildfire." Permanent Advisor Kim Yong-sam also complained of the failure of American leaders to grasp the situation here. "It is important for the United States to understand the truth in Korea if it is to remain our friend," he said in a speech at the ceremony. "As long as the United States continues to support the dictatorial regime here, anti-American moves among our people will be intensified and this will be unfortunate for both Korea and the United States," he warned. Kim Tae-chung said that Secretary of State George Shultz's "ridiculous idea" has justified the student activists' assertion that there is nothing to expect from the United States. He asked Yi Min-u to urge U.S. Administration leaders to correct their position on the Korean political problem with correct recognition of the present situation. The two Kims presented dinner for Yi and other members of the U.S. tour group along with senior officers of the party at a Chinese restaurant on Namsan Hill Sunday evening. [From the "Press pocket" column] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 86 p 4 SK] /12913

REPEALING OVERSEAS TRIP BAN DISMISSED--The Ministry of Justice has dismissed as "ungrounded" a request filed by 13 opposition figures who are seeking to repeal an administrative order barring them from making overseas trips. The ministry Tuesday turned down the request filed by Rep. Pak Chang-chong of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party and 12 others accused of committing violence. They include eight other NKDP members and Han Kwang-ok, a spokesman for the Council for Promotion of Democracy. The ministry said the temporary travel restriction was justified in accordance with Article 4 of the Exit and Entry Control Law. They have been accused of attending an unauthorized rally in front of Korea University last 6 September and committing violent acts inside the National Assembly late last year. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 May 86 p 8 SK] /12913

POLICE BREAK UP STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS--Seoul, 5 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean National Police Monday decided to break up the two radical student organizations, "Chamintu" and "Minmintu," which have allegedly staged a series of violent student demonstrations in recent months, including last Saturday's riot in the western port of Inchon. Defining those student organizations as "leftist-leaning and pro-communism," the national police has ordered all police stations across the country to round up 27 students who are leading the two campus structures, police sources said. Police claim that those students wanted were leading student forces in the violent street demonstrations in Inchon, in which workers also joined clashes with riot police. Saturday's clash forced the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party to cancel a scheduled rally to promote constitutional revision. Meanwhile, the prosecutor's office Monday demanded arrest warrants for 129 people in connection with the Inchon riot. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0840 GMT 5 May 86 SK] /12913

LOCAL AUTONOMY SYSTEM--Seoul, 2 May (YONHAP)--The government is considering a plan to enforce a system to local autonomy for five special cities, including the capital of Seoul, and nine provinces, beginning early next year, government sources said Friday. Under the plan, the government will implement a system of self-government in the first half of next year, beginning with large provincial cities that are financially sound. In addition, it is considering in detail how to organize provincial or municipal assemblies to match with the planned autonomy, the sources said. The plan stipulates that local assemblymen be elected in direct, popular elections. The participation of political parties in local assembly elections would be allowed in order to invigorate party activities, according to the sources. The heads of the local governments, including mayors and provincial governors, would, however, be appointed by the Central Government. By the middle of this month, the government plans to create a unified proposal for the plan. In a public hearing, it will collect views about it from all sectors of society. The hearing, originally scheduled for June, will be held near the end of this month. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0927 GMT 2 May 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/135

KIM TAE-CHUNG, DISSIDENTS UNDER HOUSE ARREST--Kim Tae-chung, cochairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD], was put under house arrest by the police for a period of time, from 0600 on 10 May, at his home at 178-1, Tonggyo-tong, Seoul. Mr Kim was expected to attend the signboard hanging ceremony of the South Kyongsang provincial branch of the NKDP committee for constitutional revision, to be held in Masan, South Kyongsang Province, on the afternoon of 10 May. The police also put under house arrest, on the morning of 10 May, Mr Mun Ik-kwan (68), Mr Kye Hun-che (68), and Mr Yim Chae-chong, chairman, vice chairman, and political research director, respectively, of the League of Mass Movement for Democratic Unification; Mr Ye Chun-ho, Mr Kim Myong-yun, and Mr Pak Chong-tae, vice chairmen of the CPD; and Mr Kim Sang-hyon, former lawmaker. It was learned that they were put under house arrest in connection with the meeting in Masan for the NKDP's constitutional revision campaign, to be held in Masan on the afternoon of 10 May. [Text] [Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 May 86 p 7] /8309

CSO: 4107/143

## ECONOMIC MINISTER BRIEFS CHON ON FIRST QUARTER

SK140621 Seoul YONHAP in English 0609 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 14 May (YONHAP)--South Korea's exports, investments and industrial output are growing more rapidly than expected, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che said Wednesday.

In a monthly economic briefing session, Kim, who serves concurrently as Economic Planning Minister, reported to President Chon Tu-hwan that more than 200,000 additional people got jobs in the manufacturing sector in April, reducing Korea's jobless rate from 5.4 percent in March to 3.9 percent.

The coinciding index, which reflects the current business situation, rose 1.5 percent in March, following a 1.5 percent gain in February.

The leading index, which forecasts business trends two or three months in advance, also rose by 1.9 percent, indicating that the recovery will gain momentum in the coming months. In February, the leading index rose by 1.5 percent, following a mere 0.1 percent increase in January.

Merchandise exports in the first four months of this year grew by 22.9 percent from a year earlier, and receipts of export letters of credit (l/C's) in April rose by 28.5 percent from the same month last year. l/C arrivals are used to predict future export trends.

In April, exports were brisk in three of Korea's major export areas--textiles, electronics and footwear. Exports to the United States and Europe were more impressive than those to other regions.

In the first quarter of this year, imports rose by 16.0 percent from a year earlier. The importation of capital for investments in fixed production facilities and of raw materials and parts for the manufacture of finished products to be exported increased substantially, according to Kim's report.

Industrial output in the first three months grew by 12.3 percent from the corresponding period of 1985--up 9.1 percent for domestic consumption and up 17.3 percent for overseas sales.

In March, manufacturing firms operated at 81.2 percent of capacity, and the ordinary operation rate of small- and medium-sized businesses reached 83.7 percent.

Investments in fixed production facilities in the first quarter totaled nearly 1.2 trillion won (U.S. $1.4 billion: $1 is worth about 885 won), up 33.7 percent from a year ago. The supply of funds for facility investments during the cited period was insignificant, however.

Korea's current account deficit had fallen to $294 million at the end of March $285 million less than the level recorded a year ago, and it is expected to continue to decrease, Kim said.

Reflecting the overall economic upsurge, job offerers outnumbered job hunters in some industrial sectors in April, according to Kim.

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CSO: 4100/142

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

## KOREA TIMES VIEWS NATION'S SIXTH 5-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN

SK140021 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Sixth 5-Year Development Plan"]

[Text] The Economic Planning Board has disclosed a macroeconomic draft for the Sixth 5-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, featuring the projection of an average of 7 percent GNP growth in real terms during the plan's 1987-91 period.

The draft program is noteworthy in that it gives an overall summary of 35 sector-by-sector programs, though detailed accounts concerning the financial sector and some other areas are yet to be made public. The new 5-Year Development Plan is now scheduled to be finalized by the end of September, for implementation beginning next year.

According to the draft summary of the Sixth 5-Year Development Plan, anticipated are a sustained surplus in the current-account international balance of payments, an average of 2-3 percent annual commodity price hike and the attainment of $3,650 in per capita GNP in the goal year of 1991.

In the process of designing the blueprint, a drastic shift was made in socioeconomic planning itself by specifying expanded private participation, less bound by "indicative" goals, systematic reforms and the attainment of higher efficiency and balanced development as major basic guidelines.

By nature, such economic development plans are meaningful in reflecting primarily the planners' priorities and people's aspirations for the future, but are liable to be amended in the process of actual implementation according to changes in realities.

Accordingly, it seems more important to weigh whether the basic features of the 5-Year Plan are pointing in the right direction, than to take issue with the numerical targets projected in the plan.

As the draft plan noted as the overriding task, the issue of improving the nation's socioeconomic systems and order poses the key to making the new plan successful.

Particularly needed are remedial steps adequate to the tasks of eliminating excessive monetary control by the government, the disruption of fair market order and administrative interference to discourage private initiative in doing business. What should also be stressed are sustained price stabilization as an anti-inflation measure and more selective investments to attain higher efficiency.

It is further suggested that the government program, in the course of finalization, pay closer attention to boosting the interests of the less-privileged brackets, and to easing the imbalance in living standards or development among different income brackets and regions.

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CSO: 4100/142

## GOVERNMENT TO TIGHTEN SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AT NUCLEAR PLANTS

SK010351 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 1 May (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government is planning to further tighten safety precautions at Korea's nuclear power plants in the wake of the Soviet nuclear disaster, the energy and resources ministry announced Wednesday.

Korea now has nine nuclear power plants either in operation or under construction.

Ministry officials said that the government plans to implement more prudent safety measures, in terms of facilities and management, at the nine plants.

Korea's nuclear power plants utilize pressurized water reactors, which are quite different from the boiling water reactors used at the Soviet plants, according to the officials.

The Korean plants are "excellent in terms of safety and maintenance," the officials added. They contain safety apparatuses that will automatically shut down the plants in the event of an accident.

The ministry will continue to check radioactivity levels over Korea on a regular basis to prepare for the possibility of radioactive fallout stemming from the recent accident in Kiev, [as received], the capital of the Soviet Republic of Ukraine, the officials said.

They also said that radioactivity levels in Korea have so far been normal. Since the Soviet accident was reported, radiation levels have been checked three times by test centers at six locations across Korea.

The centers will be on a continual alert for the entry of fallout into the atmosphere above Korea.

The central meteorological office estimated that it would take more than 72 hours for radioactive fallout, carried by jet currents, to reach Korea from the Ukraine, some 6,000 kilometers away.

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CSO: 4100/129

## DEVELOPMENT OF 4-MEGABIT DRAM BY 1988 DISCUSSED

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 22 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] New materials in bright prospect and production specialization of automation equipment claimed at a Symposium sponsored by the Association of Industry and Technology.

Development of 4-Megabit DRAM is expected to be completed and put in commercial production by 1988 and integrated superspeed elements by the latter half of the 1990's.

Mr. Yi Chin-hyo, Director of the Semiconductor designing Department of Electronics and Communications Laboratory, made the above statement through a topic titled "The Current Status and Development Trend of Semiconductor Technology" at the two day long "1986 Industrial Technology Development Grand Symposium" sponsored by Association of Industrial Technology held at Chon-Kyong-Yon Hall January 21-22, 1986.

Mr. Yi stated that research on new material elements is expected to accelerate in order to exceed the current level and integrated silicon circuits will be prevalent through 2000 in the worldwide semiconductor market. Advanced countries will concentrate on the process and development of design technology for the higher levels of integrated circuits. Mr. Yi predicted that domestic development of the 1M DRAM is expected to be completed during 1986 and put into commercial production by 1987 and development of the 4M DRAM will be completed during 1988 and will be put into production by 1989.

Those areas of semiconductor technologies essential to communications systems are being developed by the communications industry and will be ready for practical use by 1987. New materials, such as the semiconductor laser and radiation diode, etc. are soon to be on the production line for use in the optical communications system. In the case of very high speed integrated circuits [IC], only a portion of the ICs will be in production by the late 1990's.

Dr. Kim Yoon-ho with Precision Ceramics of the Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology [KAIST] stated that "complex function, assembly technology and development of utilization will have to be developed to utilize every function of fine ceramics" at a topical discussion titled "Current Status and Development of Fine Ceramics."

Dr. Kim urged that a positive supporting policy should be made for the fine ceramics industry through industry, academia and the government's cooperation, and research and development (R&D) plan will be carried out through a short and long term comprehensive R&D.

Dr. Kim Chong-yon, Director, High Particle Material Research of the KAIST stated that "high particle material technology is very close to that of advanced countries now and our technology has high potential of exceeding the foreign technology.

The highly effective high particle materials like carbon fibers and aramite fibers are in increasing demand thus establishment of combined research program and policy for the protection of technology is necessary to protect fair R&D and mass production system.

Mr. Kang Yong-kuk, managing director of Daewoo Heavy Industry, pointed out through his speech titled "Development of machine-automation technology" that despite domestic industries, academias and research organizations' active efforts to develop machine-automation to fit their needs, our progress has been very slow. The main reasons for slow progresses are: weakness in the key component industry; user refusal; top management's lack of understanding of automation and lack of experienced personnel. To resolve these problems, he stressed educating people to understand machines, tools and technologies. Also, the machine-automation industry, in each respective specialized field a bell-weather company should be created. Moreover, specialized equipments necessary for automation must be developed.

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CSO: 4107/104

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## BRIEFS

COMPETITION INCREASES--Seoul, 3 May (YONHAP)--Competition among South Korean companies has become heated since the government decided to foster aircraft manufacturing as the nation's strategic industry before the end of this decade, a business source here said Saturday. The companies plan first to assemble aircraft and then to manufacture fuselages, the source said. The competition involves Korean Air (KAL), Daewoo Heavy Industrial Co. and Samsung Precision Industries Co. All three firms have already produced some aircraft parts for foreign manufacturers. Korean Air assembled fighter planes in 1982, the first ever made in Korea, and has manufactured wing parts for Hughes Aircraft Corp. and Boeing Corp., both of the United States. Daewoo and Samsung have also built and exported some aircraft parts under contracts with U.S. aircraft manufacturers, such as Boeing, Northrop and General Dynamics, the source said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 3 May 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/135

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## CHON HOLDS TALKS WITH UK'S THATCHER

SK030325 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 3 May (YONHAP)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and South Korean President Chon Tu-Hwan Saturday agreed to continue their efforts to accelerate bilateral cooperation in all fields.

In their summit meeting at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, the two leaders shared the view that Chon's official visit to Britain last month paved the way for the expansion of bilateral cooperation, presidential spokesman Chong Ku-ho said.

Thatcher arrived here Friday afternoon for a three-day official visit at Chon's invitation. She is scheduled to leave Korea for Tokyo on Sunday to attend the seven-nation economic summit, slated for Sunday through Tuesday.

During the Seoul summit, the second between Korea and Britain, Chon and Thatcher discussed various issues, including ways to prevent the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula through diplomatic cooperation, the expansion of practical cooperation and the transfer of technologies, according to Chong.

The two leaders also exchanged views on international economic developments, including mounting world-wide protectionism, and the upcoming Tokyo summit.

The meeting began at 10 am (0100 GMT) and lasted about one hour.

Chon asked the British leader to cooperate in preventing the outbreak of war on the Korean peninsula, pointing out that the next two to three years will be crucial to the security of Korea.

Thatcher said that her visit to Korea is a useful opportunity to gain a precise understanding of the security situation on the peninsula and expressed her wholehearted support for Seoul's efforts for peaceful solution to the Korean problem, Chong said.

Thatcher supported Chon's view that the simultaneous entry of Seoul and Pyongyang into the United Nations and the cross-recognition of both Koreas by each other's allies (the United States, Japan, China and the Soviet Union) are effective ways to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and to deter the recurrence of war, the spokesman said.

Chong also said that the British prime minister promised to cooperate in fostering those two goals.

Chon and Thatcher reconfirmed their commitment to work together in advancing into new markets by substantially boosting two-way trade and by combining the advanced technology of Britain and the manufacturing skills of Korea.

They agreed that all nations should refrain from engaging in trade protectionsim in order to promote the recovery of international economic conditions. The global economy has in fact experienced a measure of recovery this year, due to declining interest rates and the depreciation of the U.S. dollar, they noted.

Prior to the summit talks, Thatcher visited the national cemetery and paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister No Sin-young.

After attending a luncheon hosted by No, Thatcher in the afternoon is scheduled to visit a war monument in Paju, Kyonggi Province, commemorating Britain's participation in the Korean War (1950-1953).

She also plans to visit the truce village of Panmunjom in the demilitarized zone dividing the Korean pensinula and to attend a dinner hosted by Chon at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, in the evening.

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CSO: 4100/136

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## BRIEFS

ISHIBASHI TO VISIT SEOUL--Tokyo, 28 April KYODO--Masahi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), intends to visit Seoul in May if circumstances permit, JSP sources said Monday. The new plan for Ishibashi came after Kim Tong-yong, floor leader of the New Korea Democratic Party, met Ishibashi here and asked him to visit Seoul in May. Ishibashi told Kim he would consider the offer and answer before Kim leaves for home Tuesday, the sources said. Ishibashi had intended to visit South Korea in January this year at the invitation of the New Korea Democratic Party, but had difficulty in obtaining a visa from the Korean government. The JSP has supported North Korea, but Ishibashi has said that his visit to Seoul would lead to "virtual recognition" of South Korea by the party. Ishibashi and Kim met for 40 minutes at JSP headquarters and Kim reiterated the invitation made by Korean opposition leader Kim Young-sam, chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, who met Ishibashi last autumn. The sources said the JSP wants Ishibashi to visit Seoul for a couple of days during the latter half of May. If the visit materializes, Ishibashi intends to meet not only opposition leaders, but also members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, including President Chon Tu-hwan, the sources said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 28 Apr 86 OW] /12913

TRADE COOPERATION DISCUSSED--Seoul, 13 May (YONHAP)--Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney Tuesday discussed ways to boost cooperation in the field of trade between their two countries. No said he hopes that Seoul and Ottawa will settle pending bilateral issues, including the signing of a bilateral aviation pact, the conclusion of a technological agreement and the purchase of Canadian-built nuclear reactors by Korea. He also urged Mulroney to show sincerity in concluding the aviation agreement so that Korean Air (KAL) will be able to make flights to Toronto, where many Koreans live. In response, Mulroney asked No to correct the trade imbalance now in Korea's favor and requested that Korea import Canadian agricultural goods, timber and reactors. Regarding the aviation accord, Mulroney said he favors the opening of KAL flights to Vancouver and Montreal but not to Toronto, as requested by Koreans. Although Korea is now in a favorable situation in its trade with Canada, No said, the expansion of bilateral trade will eventually balance Korean-Canadian trade. In an effort to ease the trade imbalance, the Korean government is studying the possibility of importing coal from Canada. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0611 GMT 13 May 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/142

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## BRIEFS

TRADE WITH PRC--Two-way trade between South Korea and China soared to about U.S. $1.4 billion last year, despite the fact that Seoul has no diplomatic relations with Beijing and strenuous objections from Pyongyang, which does. Most of the trade is handled through Hong Kong. Diplomats say China has recently started issuing visas to South Korean passport holders by stamping them on separate travel documents rather than the passports themselves. This allows technicians to service projects in which South Korea is involved. [From the "Intelligence" column: "Soaring Trade"][Text] [Hong Kong FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW in English No 19, 8 May 86 p 11 HK]

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CSO: 4100/129

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## BRIEFS

IRRIGATION ANNIVERSARY--A meeting of the agricultural workers and UAWPK members to mark the 40th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's initiating the construction of Yonpung Lake and thus opening a new history in the irrigation of our country was held in front of the monument bearing the history of irrigation in South Pyongan Province on 12 May. Present at the meeting were Pak Su-tong, chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee; Kim Hak-pong, responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; functionaries of relevant sectors; agricultural workers; and members of the UAWPK. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 12 May 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4110/055

# KCNA REPORTS ON COMMISSIONING OF NEWLY BUILT PLANTS

SK150634 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang Apr 14 (KCNA)--Newly built plants are put into commissioning in Korea on the eve of auspicious spring holiday of April.

The modernly-equipped Saenal electric machine factory was completed to be commissioned on April 11.

The factory covering in area of tens of thousands of square meters is a large combined factory with over 10 workshops including an electric motor [words indistinct].

The factory will contribute to the improvement of the people's lives and the development of the electric engineering.

All the production processes of the factory are operated in an assembly line from the supply of materials to the production of finished goods and comprehensive (? general) mechanization and automation have been introduced.

The September 18 factory which was commissioned on April 1 is a realiable bearing production base of the country.

All the production processes of the factory which covers an area of tens of thousands of square meters are automated. The buildings of production shops are well equipped with the air-conditioning devices and ventilators.

The opening ceremony of the Kim Man-yu Hospital built in Pyongyang was held on April 13.

The hospital has a 16 storied main building with a floor space of 100,000 square meters and three other buildings and auxiliary establishments.

The hospital with 1,300 beds has over 30 specialized sections including nervous internal and neurosurgery sections.

The Yanggak Bridge (with a total length of over 2,500 meters) built across the river Taedong flowing through the heart of the capital opened to traffic on April 10.

/12624
CSO: 4100/127

## STATE TAKES MEASURES TO BOOST MAGNESIA PRODUCTION

SK141058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang Apr 14 (KCNA)--Measures are being taken in Korea for boosting magnesia production.

This year the state will lift magnesite output by reconstructing the Yongyang mine on an expansion basis while sharply augmenting the output of magnesia clinker by directing big efforts to the expansion of the production capacity of the Tachon magnesia factory.

The builders who have undertaken the expansion of the capacity of the Tanchon magnesia factory are pulling their full weight on shortening the period of the project.

Following the appearance of shaft kilns, the frames of resolving kilns are being assembled and the construction of the raw material crushing and sorting ground and other facilities is progressing at fast pace.

The Yongyang mine, the supplier of magnesite to this factory, is being expanded to be one of the world's biggest magnesite mines.

The great leader President Kim Il-son came all the way there on April 5, 1961, and said "the stone mountain here is a 'gold mountain' and a 'money mountain'" and spread a bright prospect for building the mine into a large-scale one.

Now the construction of the raw material crushing and sorting ground and the heavy-media-separation plant is progressing in the last stage at the mine.

In the meantime, modern vertical kilns are under construction in the Taehong district where one of the biggest magnesite mines has been developed in recent years.

And the construction of a new railway line is being planned for a direct transport of magnesite from the Yongyang mine to the Tanchon magnesia factory.

Billions of tons of magnesite deposits lie in the Tanchon area, leading the world's list in quality and quantity.

Yi Tae-se, vice-director of the Tanchon district general bureau of mining, said the Tanchon area was being firmly built up into a large-scale magnesia clinker production base involving all processes from ore-cutting to dressing and processing. It will send larger quantities of products to the world market, he added.

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10 JUNE 1986

# Korean Affairs Report

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10 JUNE 1986

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## KOREAN INTELLECTUALS' VIEW OF U.S.

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in English 26 April 1986

[Text]

The absolute majority of Korean people have pro-American sentiments. The attitudes of Korean elite groups and intellectuals toward the U.S. is not necessarily always affectionate, but generally so. Temporarily, there is an increase of critical feeling.

In their attitude toward the U.S., Korea's elite and intellectual groups may be classified into the following four types: the first group consists of people who always support the U.S. and think that announcements of the U.S. government and the American press is always right. These are the people who believe that the destiny of Korea is in the hands of the U.S. They may be those who have received, or are receiving, benefits from the U.S., privately or publicly.

A considerable segment of this group consists of people who support and defend the U.S. as if they were taking out an insurance policy. They are the men who believe that if and when an incident like the Vietnam debacle occurs in Korea, the evacuating American army helicopters might at least give them a lift.

Second, there is a group of people who always dislike the U.S. no matter what the U.S. does for Korea. They believe that the U.S. was the cause of all kinds of tragedies suffered by our nation, including the division of our land. They never vary their opposition to the U.S., regardless of overtures by the U.S. Embassy. They are people with many backgrounds, or have connections with various radical ideologies.

Third, the moderate nationalist force may be counted as another group. Usually, they are pro-American, but become critical when the U.S. interferes in internal affairs of Korea or takes selfish actions against Korea. They are well aware of the fact that the U.S. has provided important assistance to Korea for national security and lots of help for elevating Korea's international position. At the same time, they think that the ties of Korean-American cooperation do not profit Korea alone, but are to the advantage of the U.S., as well.

Therefore, when the U.S. government or the American press thinks that Korean-American cooperation exists purely for the interests of Korea, and when the U.S. tries to behave as "a big brother" in regard to internal affairs of Korea, they develop critical feelings because of their national pride.

Fourth is the radical democratic force. The term "radical" here means the extreme nationalist way of thinking, which at times shows a radical tendency. Ordinarily, they assume an anti-American attitude, but take a pro-American posture when the U.S. government and people interfere in internal affairs of Korea.

If the U.S. government and people wish to keep Korea's elite and intellectual groups friendly toward the U.S., they should consider these groups.

The political condition in Korea has turned very delicate, recently. The U.S. government, Congress and media have made various remarks and taken several actions on Korea. We believe that the time has come for the U.S. to reflect on whether such remarks and actions promote a good impression of the U.S. among the moderate, nationalist forces of Korea, who make up the lion's share of the elite and intellectual groups, for more positive evolution of the Korea-U.S. relationship.

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CSO: 4100/140

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### PARTIES URGED TO SAFEGUARD PEOPLE'S BASIC RIGHTS

SK170017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Task for Constitutional Change"]

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party are bracing themselves up in preparations for discussing the issue of constitutional amendment, apparently to preempt the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party which has thus far strenuously campaigned for the rewriting of the basic law to restore direct presidential election.

The government announced the formation of a 40-member presidential committee to conduct research of constitutional systems Thursday. At the same time, the ruling party held the inaugural meeting of its own constitution committee with a bid to submit its version for constitutional revision to the National Assembly's regular session due to open in September.

With these moves, the government camp has made clear its posture to realize a constitutional amendment as early as possible, during the tenure of the incumbent president, thereby removing a major obstacle in the pursuit of agreement with the opposition camp over the timing of changing the basic law.

There is only about one and half years left to amend the constitution before President Chon Tu-hwan's 7-year term expires in Feburary 1988.

Accordingly, the overriding and most urgent task for the rival political forces to seek constitutional revision and break through the protracted political impasse is to sit down at the conference table for a candid dialgoue in seeking a "grand compromise" over the knotty constitutional problem.

The debate on the constitutional change is expected to be focused on the form of government and its power structure and thus the means for electing the nation's future presidents -- by direct popular voting or indirect voting.

But then, there is another crucial question concerning democratization: That is, the formula of guaranteeing the people's basic rights including freedom of speech, press and association.

Noteworthy in this regard was a recent statement by Stephen Carninal Kim Su-hwan, who noted that the guaranteeing of free press and speech is more important than constitutional change in the realization of democracy.

To this end, in the course of rewriting the Constitution, due efforts should also be made to safeguard and enhance those basic rights of the people by devising appropriate provisions in the basic law.

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CSO: 4100/145

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## DJP OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LIBERALIZATION, DEMOCRATIZATION

OW140939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, 14 May KYODO -- A high official of South Korea's ruling party said here Wednesday political stability is a prerequisite for continuing liberalization and democratization of his country.

Yi Chong-yul, deputy chiarman of the Democratic Justice Party's policy committee, made the comment while giving a speech on political developments in South Korea at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan in Tokyo.

Giving his view of the current political situation in South Korea, Yi noted liberalization trends taking place in the country, and enumerated the major tasks his party plans to accomplish.

Yi sees the current political situation in South Korea as being in a state of "dynamic stability," since, in his words, "elements of change and growth have been gradually accommodated."

He went on to say that "the trend of liberalization is now under way in almost every realm of Korean society," and pointed out that restrictions placed on the people by the government of assassinated President Pak Chong-hui -- such as a midnight curfew, restrictions on overseas travel, and a police presence on college campuses -- have been removed.

Looking to the future, Yi said "the next few years will be another period of great transition," and reiterated the South Korean Government's viewpoint that three difficult tasks have to be accomplished -- the peaceful transfer of power in 1988, the successful completion of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, and continued economic growth and stability.

During the question and answer period, Yi defended South Korea's current indirect presidential election system by pointing out that during the years when there were direct presidential elections, the government party consistently won them, and the losing candidates, including leading dissident Kim Tae-chung, refused to accept the results.

However, he said President Chon Tu-hwan has told the leaders of the three major parties he would not be opposed to a revision of South Korea's constitution, "if the government and opposition parties reach an agreement on the issue at the national assembly."

On the subject of anti-American student radicalism, Yi revealed for the first time that the student radicals who occupied his party's headquarters wrote many anti-American slogans on the walls of the building.

However, Yi said he does not see student radicalism as a threat, since he believes their behavior will eventually isolate them from the rest of Korean society.

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CSO: 4100/145

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### IMPORTANCE OF FREEDOM OF PRESS EMPHASIZED

SK180200 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Flow of Information"]

[Text] One lively topic in our community these days is related to the vital need for a free flow of information or freedom of the press in conjunction with the mounting concern about the nation's democratization.

Since last month, there has been a lingering question over what was alleged a "biased and unfair" news presentation by the state-run Korean Broadcasting System, highlighting sporadic yet persistent civic moves against paying subscription fees to the nationwide television network -- a situation that promoted the government and the ruling party to be engaged in mapping out remedial steps.

In this connection, the opposition party recently came up with a position paper on the restoration of freedom of the press, calling for, among other points, the repeal of the existing basic press law, the revival of private-run broadcasting stations and the stationing of news correspondents of daily newspapers at provincial areas, which has been banned for the past 5 years or so.

Then, a prominent religious leader made a resounding statement last week underscoring the crucial role of the basic press, which he said is more important than constitutional amendment itself in pursuit of democratization and is a prerequisite to other civil liberties, including freedom of religion.

His remarks were essentially referring to the widely known fundamentals of democracy. Yet, the statement has given rise to a renewed debate -- this time, more or less in public -- on the need for a free press, reflecting our realities which are undeniably short of fully meeting the constitutional provision on freedom of the press.

It may be presumed that the Catholic leader was pointing to the vital role of free press in mustering public wishes and insight about the rewriting of the Constitution and thus implementing the revised basic law, once achieved, with little friction.

At any rate, it is needless to elaborate that freedom of the press is fundamental and crucial in enhancing the nation's progress, including political development, and that its attributes inherently involve a free flow of information and opinion, along with unbiased and truthful reporting.

Accordingly, it is hoped once again that acute efforts be made to better guarantee freedom of the press and other basic civil rights in the course of undertaking a constitutional amendment, which has thus far been focused on the form of the government's power structure and means of presidential election.

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CSO: 4100/145

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## BRIEFS

RESEARCH COMMITTEE LAUNCHED--The government yesterday launched a "Research Committee on Constitutional System," composed of 40 members from academic and legal circles. Former Chief Justice Min Pok-ti was appointed chairman of the special committee under direct control of the presidential office. Two vice chairmen are Mun Hong-chu, president of Academy of Korean Studies, and Yun Se-chang, former dean of graduate school of Korea University. There are 18 professors of law including Pak Il-kyong, former education minister, and Kim Chi-son, president of Soongjon University, and nine political scientists. Government Legislation Minister Yi Yang-u, Court Administration Minister Im Kyu-un and Vice Justice Minister Yi Chong-nam were also appointed. Yi Yang-u will be the secretary general of the special committee. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 May 86 p 1] /12640

CURRENT SITUATION DISCUSSED--No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, paid a call on Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan at Myong-dong Cathedral yesterday to discuss the overall situation of the nation, a party spokesman said. The spokesman only said that No and the cardinal discussed pending questions extensively for about an hour, from 11 am. The Catholic primate of Korea recently drew attention by asking radical students to give up leftist ideas and a militant attitude. The spokesman quoted No as telling party officers that "We (No and Kim) broadened the scope of our mutual understanding of the current situation." No had met the cardinal in March last year when he was appointed DJP chairman. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 May 86 p 1] /12640

YONSEI STUDENTS FORM COUNCIL--Some 800 students and a batch of labor and religious activists held a protest rally at Yonsei University and inaugurated a "national" council to struggle for a popular democratic constitution yesterday. Protestors claimed that the incumbent National Assembly led by a "Fascist party" should be disbanded. They demanded the punishment of those responsible for the Kwangju incident while labelling the United States as an imperialist abettor in the tragedy. The two-hour demonstration was quelled by a 500-strong riot police force. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 May 86 p 8] /12640

CSO: 4100/145

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

## CHON INSTRUCTS 'BOLD' DISPOSAL OF DECLINING INDUSTRIES

SK150038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 May 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan asked the economic administration in a monthly briefing session yesterday to boldly dispose of declining industries.

The president was referring to the merger and sale of debt-ridden business firms currently conducted by the government.

He told the economic officials and businessmen, "All gains from the decline in oil prices and international interest rates should be reinvested to raise the quality of products, rationalize industrial management and improve energy-using facilities."

The economic session was held at the government office building in Kwachon, Kyonggi-do.

"We must build a firm foundation for the self-reliant growth of our economy, taking full advantage of the current favorable economic situation," Chons said.

The businesses were told to diversify their export markets and increase the import substitution of spare parts and capital goods, making the best use of the current surge of the yen against the U.S. dollar and declining international interest rates.

The President said that all relevant ministries should pool their efforts to seek continued price stability in the face of the currently favorable external circumstances.

He emphasized that any cause for price rise, including real estate speculation speculation, must be eliminated to the core, under any circumstances.

Chon said that the nation should achieve the modernization of the industrial structure and technological renovation through the execution of the sixth five-year economic development program starting next year.

The president then called for a broad participation by experts from all walks of life in carrying out the sixth development plan.

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CSO: 4100/145

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## CANADA'S MULRONEY DISCUSSES TRADE IMBALANCE, SECURITY

SK150647 Seoul YONHAP in English 0617 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 15 May (YONHAP) -- Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said Thursday concerted efforts should be made to rectify the trade imbalance between Korea and Canada and to battle protectionism world-wide.

To correct the trade imbalance favoring Korea, Mulroney said, Korea should lower the tariff rate on imported lumber, coal and agricultural products such as wheat and alfalfa.

Korea exported about 1.23 billion U.S. dollars worth of commodities to Canada in 1985 and imported about 630 million dollars worth, resulting in a trade surplus of 599 million dollars.

In a press conference at the Korea press center here, Mulroney expressed the hope that Korea will buy another Candu nuclear reactor from his country.

"If Korea imports another Candu reactor from Canada, it will be the best choice for the nation because the reactor is excellent in terms of safety and credibility," he said.

Mulroney also said he told Korean President Chon Tu-hwan that he hopes Korea will show its allies progress toward democratization through the peaceful transfer of power.

The Canadian prime minister left here for home later Wednesday, winding up his 4-day official visit to Korea. Before coming here, Mulroney visited China and Japan, where he attended the Tokyo economic summit of the leaders of the seven leading Western industrialized countries.

Regarding the security situation on the Korean peninsula, Mulroney said, "Canada, as a nation that dispatched 27,000 troops to Korea during the Korean War, well perceives that the stability and peace on the pensinula is linked directly with the world peace."

In addition, Mulroney said that Canada will continuously receive immigrants, who have contributed to the growth and wealth of Canada.

He also said that he got the impression while in Beijing that China wants to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula and to normalize relations with neighboring countries.

While in Seoul, the Canadian leader met with President Chon Tu-hwan, Prime Minister No Sin-yong and other government and opposition leaders, and toured the truce village of Panmunjom dividing south and north Korea.

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CSO: 4100/145

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## BRIEFS

**NKDP INVITES JSP FOR VISIT**--Seoul, 19 May KYODO -- The New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) sent an invitation to the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Monday for a visit to Seoul for talks with leaders of the NKDP, South Korea's largest opposition force. JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi and eight other members have planned to visit Seoul May 27-29. But it remains to be seen if the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo will issue visas to the JSP delegates as the JSP recognizes North Korea but not South Korea. Kim Yong-sam, an NKDP adviser, invited Ishibashi to visit Seoul during their talks in Tokyo last October. Government sources said South Korea will accept JSP officials if they are invited by the speaker of the National Assembly. Government and NKDP officials are discussing if this is possible, the sources added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 19 May 86] /12640

CSO: 4100/145

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## MINISTER URGES AUSTRALIA TO LIFT IMPORT BARRIERS

SK161352 Seoul YONHAP in English 1251 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Seoul, 16 May (YONHAP) -- South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho has urged Australia to lift import restrictions, such as anti-dumping measures and tariff quotas on Korean-made products to correct chronic trade imbalance favoring Australia, according to a report from Sydney to the Korean ministry Friday.

Kum made the remarks in a speech to some 200 Australian business leaders, who attended a meeting of the Australia-Korea Business Cooperation Council in Sydney, the report said.

In the speech, the minister pointed out, "there is growing talk among Korean businessmen of switching our import sources of various raw materials from Australia to other countries."

Kum noted that cumulative deficit in Korea's trade with Australia since 1975 amounts to almost 5 billion U.S. dollars worth, adding it provokes considerable criticism from his country's media and business circles.

Noting that trade barriers imposed by Australia are especially effective in keeping Korean-made textiles, radial tires, steel products, chemicals, automobiles, electric and electronic products, [as received] he strongly called on Australia to take steps to rectify the trade imbalance.

The Korean minister embarked on his 12-day trip to Australia and New Zealand on 11 May for talks on promoting bilateral trade with his counterparts in the two countries.

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CSO: 4100/145

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

### MEASURES FOR ECONOMIC TIES WITH EUROPE

SK160015 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 May 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Economic Ties With Europe"]

[Text] It is appropriate that government authorities have recently taken comprehensive measures to positively explore the European market.

Notable in the latest steps, designed to promote economic ties with Europe, are efforts to shift the import sources of machinery and components from Japan to Europe, as well as the support of joint ventures with European countries.

Drawing particular attention are bids to dispatch a large-scale trade mission to Europe in September and 15 small-scale business delegations there within the year.

These moves to advance into Europe are among several follow-up steps related to President Chon Tu- hwan's recent visit to four European countries, which has served to enhance the cooperative climate between Korea and the European nations.

It is noteworthy that more than 30 items have been selected to diversify their import sources from Japan to Europe, in light of the ever-growing trade deficit with Japan.

Indeed alarming is the fact that the trade deficit with Japan last month hit a record monthly high of $565 million, bringing the total deficit with the neighboring country during the first four months of this year to $1,661 million, more than half of the $3,017 million registered for the whole of last year, in the wake of the sustained rally of the Japanese yen since late last year.

Another encouraging development is that specific European partners seeking joint ventures with Korean firms have emerged with plans to invest in third countries in the sector of manufacturing machinery parts and components of which the nation's imports are highly dependent on Japan.

In fact, the nation's trade with Europe has been still meager in volume, as compared with our trade with Japan and the United States. In addition, Korean investments thus far made in Europe, numbering a little more than 40 cases, amount to only $10 million, with most cases in the non-manufacturing fields.

On the other hand, European investments in Korea have steadily increased since the latter 1970s in manufacturing industries, including steel and nuclear power projects.

We should reflect on ourselves in our past negligence even in promoting the exports of products with comparative advantages and viability to Europe. It is also regrettable that the promotion of exports to Europe and investments there have thus far proved to be more or less an empty slogan or a flash in the pan.

While both the growing trade deficit with Japan and the trade surplus with the United States constitute a grave issue, stepped-up efforts to explore the European market are expected to serve in breaking through a major obstacle in our economic advance abroad.

It is earnestly hoped that the projected trade missions will make substantive negotiations to seek balanced trade with each of the European countries, while striving to win the transfer of advanced technology from Europe into Korea.

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CSO: 4100/145

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

## BRIEFS

**MONTHLY TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN**--Seoul, 15 May KYODO -- South Korea posted a record monthly trade deficit with Japan of 570 million dollars in April, South Korea's economic planning board said Thursday. South Koreaa exported 369 million dollars worth of goods to Japan last month and imported 939 million dollars, producing a deficit more than double that of same month last year. The deficit presumably snowballed due to rising import cost of machineries and their parts, which South Korea uses to manufacture export goods, caused by the high yen. The machinery imports account for more than half of South Korea's total imports from Japan. South Korea's January-April deficit with Japan rose to 1.67 million dollars, or 55 percent of last year's total deficit in its trade with Japan. Observers here said the tendency to shift imports from Japan to other countries may grow further to lessen the dependence on Japan. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 15 May 86] /12640
CSO: 4100/145

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## DAILY CARRIES ARTICLE ON SOCIALIST ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

SK041004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0907 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA)--Papers dedicated articles to the third anniversary of the publication of the work of dear Comrade Kim Chong'il "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea" on May 3, 1983.

NODONG SINMUN Saturday in a signed article says:

This work clarified the fundamental principle of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the truth of the chuche idea and gave a comprehensive solution to theoretical and practical questions arising in the communist construction. The work serves as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon in the Korean people's struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of chuche.

One of the theoretical questions expounded by Comrade Kim Chong-il in the work is the theory on the character of the socialist society and enforcement of all policies suited to it.

This theory carries weighty significance in steadily improving the socialist economic management in conformity with the demand of the developing reality.

The theoretical and practical question raised in realizing economic management suited to the character of the socialist society is, first of all, to properly combine the party political work with the economic organizing work.

Correct combination of the party political work with administration and economic work under the socialist system is to give priority to the party political work for economic organizing work and do the party political work for ensuring economic organizing work. The experience of socialist economic construction in Korea shows that proper maintenance and consolidation of these relations is the key to the success of economic work.

The theoretical and practical question in doing the economic management in conformity with the character of the socialist society is to put a main emphasis on political and moral incentive and properly combine material incentive with it.

All the ideas and theories of the Workers' Party of Korea on economic management are run through with the demand for making the political and moral incentive the most important means of putting the working people to activity and stimulating them to the production and construction.

This can be met mainly through the correct introduction of the cost-accounting system suited to the demand of the Taean work system, communist form of economic management.

It is an important question in doing the economic management in conformity with the character of the socialist society to properly combine the unified and planned guidance of the state with the work of enhancing the role of every production and management unit, the paper emphasizes.

/8918
CSO: 4100/143

## KIM HWAN ATTENDS SYMPOSIUM ON KIM IL-SONG WORK

SK141030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)--A scientific symposium was held Tuesday to mark the 20th anniversary of the publication of the classic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song "On Correctly Preserving the National Characteristics of the Korean Language" (May 14, 1966).

Present there was Kim Hwan, member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The speakers emphasized that the work of President Kim Il-song showed a most straight path of the solution of the question of national language in the present era by comprehensively elucidating the essence of this question and points of principle arising in solving it.

President Kim Il-song, they said, specified that the question of national language in the present age is, in essence, to preserve its national characteristics. This idea is the ideological, theoretical and methodological compass for the solution of the question of national language in our era, they noted.

They said what is essential in solving the question of national language in our era by preserving the national characteristics of the language is to preserve the inherent words, because they most intensively represent the national characteristics of the language and have stronger resisting power to foreign languages than any other elements of the language, they added.

President Kim Il-song expounded what is also important in solving the question of national language in the present age, the question of preserving the national characteristics of the language, is to conduct this work in conformity with the specific features of the national language of each country and make it the work of the popular masses themselves, the speakers noted.

They said chuche must be established in linguistics, too, to systematically develop the Korean language and make the people feel national pride and honour in speaking it.

They pointed to the fact that the written and spoken languages of Korea are being developed and perfected today to suit the demand of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON carry articles under respective titles "Korean language is a superior one with national characteristics" and "language and national pride."

/8918
CSO: 4100/143

## NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR MAINTAINING CHAJUSONG

SK162254 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in an article titled "To Maintain Chajusong is Guarantee for National Independence and Prosperity" stresses that the ever more unscrupulous schemes of the U.S. imperialists to stamp out and obliterate the dignity of sovereign and independent states today call for more firmly maintaining Chajusong.

Noting that to maintain Chajusong is first of all a fundamental demand for achieving the independence of a country and defending national dignity, the author of the article says:

To uphold their dignity and honour, it is imperative for the national independent states to maintain a firm independent stand at any time and under whatever circumstances.

A nation with a strong faith in Chajusong will not submit to any threat or blackmail of imperialism but resolutely reject foreign interference and defend national independence.

Pointing out that to maintain Chajusong is also a guarantee for the eternal development, prosperity and grandeur of a nation, the article says:

It is a stand which must be held fast to without fail in the struggle for national prosperity to solve problems arising in the revolution and construction on the principle of self-reliance on one's own responsibility.

In particular, this problem has become a more pressing one today when the predatory policy of imperialism is being stepped up.

Today under the cloak of "aid" and "cooperation" the U.S. imperialists are making their way into new-born independent states to destroy their national economy.

To achieve development in all domains, political, economic and cultural, and lay the foundation of a dignified position in the international arena a nation should thoroughly apply the principle of Chajusong in the revolution and construction.

To maintain Chajusong is an indispensable precondition for resolutely upholding the revolutionary principle of the working class and achieving the sound development of a nation, the article notes, the stresses:

A nation with strong Chajusong will never step back even an inch from a revolutionary stand but advance in an indomitable spirit no matter what the cost may be.

We will hold aloft the banner of the chuche idea and firmly maintain the principle of Chajusong in the future, too, and thereby hasten the cause of socialism and communism, achieve the reunification of the country and the eternal prosperity of the nation.

/8918
CSO: 4100/143

## INTERNATIONAL CHUCHE SEMINAR ATTENDANTS PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL

SK161052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)--The attendants at the international seminar on the chuche idea for global independence and peace held in April in Vienna highly praised the outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Edmond Jouve, president of the council of the European Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea and professor of Paris University No 1, France, said:

I had never read such a wonderful work as the treatise "On the Chuche Idea."

Excellent ideas are consummated in this work of His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

Progressive scholars of Europe admire his brilliant intelligence and high theoretical authority, while reading this work again and again.

Shuhachi Inoue, deputy director general of the Board of International Institute of the Chuche idea and prefessor of Rykkyo University, Japan, said in his speech titled "On the Development in Depth of Chuche Idea by Secretary Kim Chong-il":

The treatise "On the Chuche Idea" has played the role of declaring at home and abroad the brilliant fruition of the ideological and theoretical intelligence of Secretary Kim Chong-il and brilliant summing up of his high ideological and theoretical authority.

Unfathomable is the depth of the idea contained in the work. This idea is like a never-drying spring of truth.

Robert Charvin, professor of Nice University, France, said: The man-centered idea that runs through each line of the works of His Excellency Kim Chong-il is superb and precious.

The master of the realistic world is man.

There is no other doctrine that respects, praises and glorifies man as the chuche idea does.

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CSO: 4100/143

## KIM CHONG-IL GIVES WORKING GUIDANCE TO DIRECT-SALE STORES

SK162301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot working guidance to the work of the direct sale stores of "August 3 Mass Consumption Goods" in Pyongyang on May 13.

"August 3 mass consumption goods" are those made by members of the daily necessaries shops and workteams of factories and enterprises, housewives workteams and sideline workteams and home workers by tapping and using by-products, waste materials and other inner reserves.

The production of these goods has been conducted through a mass movement since Comrade Kim Chong-il clarified in detail how to increase the assortment of mass consumption goods and enhance their quality, while going round the light industrial goods exhibition on August 3, 1984.

Since then the number of daily necessaries shops and workteams, housewives workteams and sideline workteams has sharply increased. Last year alone, there appeared as many as over 14,400 of such workshops and workteams.

In less than 2 years the basic variety of "August 3 mass consumption goods" has increased 4.6 times and their expanded variety 4.7 times.

In particular, Pyongchon District, Pyongyang, has boosted in this period the production value of goods 33 times and their assortment 47 times.

Goods produced in this district are marketed at the district direct sale store. Clothes, footwear, household goods, kitchen utensils, schoolthings, goods of cultural use and miscellaneous goods of daily use, etc. are popular among people for their variety and good shape.

Such direct sale stores are to be found in all cities and counties (districts). Their number exceeds 200, taking the country as a whole.

/8918
CSO: 4100/143

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

## KCNA REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF RICE TRANSPLANTING

SK161046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)--Rice-transplanting has begun in the countryside of Korea.

Rice seedlings have been transplanted in thousands of hectares of paddy fields in a few days on the west coast areas such as the Yoldusamcholli, Yongchon and Chaeryong plains, which are known to be granaries, with an intensive mobilization of manpower and machines.

Rice-transplanting has been completed in over 4,000 hectares in north Pyongan Province.

Despite a long spell of unfavorable weather under the influence of the cold front, sturdy rice seedlings have been nursed through a scientific and technical control of seedling beds.

For rice-transplanting in right time, precedence was given to tilling and harrowing, with the result that thorough preparations were made for transplanting by machines.

In Korea rice-transplanting is an important process of farming which means a breakthrough in farming.

Various kinds of farm machines had been massively supplied to the countryside to carry out the vast work at a lightening speed. The rate of mechanisation in rice-transplanting will be increased this year with the supply of rice-transplanting machines jumping 40 percent above last year.

/8918
CSO: 4100/143

## PROJECTS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION CAPACITY SPEED UP PACE

SK072241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)--Projects for the increase of production capacity on the basis of new technology are progressing at fast speed in Korea.

One of the major construction objects is the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex for radically boosting iron and steel production.

Now the construction of 18 objectives of the complex has entered the full-fledged stage.

The assembling of the buildings of six objects including roughing ground No 6 and oxygen plant have already been completed and the assembling of equipment inside these buildings has been carried out by over 50 percent.

The reconstruction and expansion project of furnace No 1 for increasing its cubature 1.2 times and equipping it with new technology was completed long ago and began producing molten iron.

Vigorous efforts are being made at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex for making metallurgical equipment chuche-based and modernized, which involves the installing of a large oxygen plant and the expansion of furnaces, sintering ovens and the steel shop.

With the completion of remodelling of open hearth No 6, the fuel consumption per ton of steel has been cut 20 percent while the steel output jumped two times.

The expansion project of the Tanchon Magnesia Clinker Factory is also making headway at full steam.

Following the building of the bodies of all the planned 16 kilns, the constructors are pushing ahead at fast speed with the laying of bricks inside the bodies and the building of the crushing and sorting plant, the products storing ground, the general dust absorbing building, and so on.

Energetic endeavours are being made to create foundations of production equal to the attainment of the grand 10 long-range objectives of the socialist economic construction in the coal and ore mines including the Anju District coal mining complex, the Komdok general mining enterprise and the Musan mining complex and factories and enterprises of various other fields of the national economy.

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CSO: 4100/143

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

## SOLDIER-BUILDERS COMPLETE HYANGSAN, TONGAM LOCKGATES

SK180932 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA)--Soldier-builders of the Korean People's Army have constructed in a short period the Hyangsan and Tongam lock gates, proud monumental structures of the Workers' Party age.

The Hyangsan lock gate is the first of its kind built across the river Chongchon.

The lock gate has a number of sluices, a power station and a fish route and the bridge on the dam extends hundreds of metres.

With the construction of the lock gate, it has become possible to harness the river Chongchon to protect the arable land in its basin from floods, solve the power problem in the Hyangsan area with the electricity produced by the lock gate power station and promote the conveniences in traffic, and the artificial lake will change the local scenery, rendering it more beautiful.

The Tongam lock gate on the river Taedong has been constructed in accordance with the far-reaching plan of the great leader President Kim Il-song to build a canal linking Nampo and Tokchon. The fifth lock gate from the Nampo barrage upstream, it is an all-embracing, modern one with locks capable of letting pass big and small ships, a broad road, a power station, etc.

It has also a fish route and moorages and the sluice gates are uniformly operated at the control tower.

With the construction of the Tongam lock gate, it has become possible to meet the growing demand for transportation more satisfactorily by carrying through the water the cement, coal and so forth produced in the Sunchon area and largely increase agricultural production by storing more irrigation water.

The landscape of the Taedong river basin will become more beautiful and Sanchon will completely change its looks as a city of industry and culture through the lock gate bridge materials and equipment will be transported to the construction sites of the Vinalon complex, the thermal power plant, and so forth in the Sunchon District and the lock gate power station will supply electric power to the construction sites and the populated areas.

The great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the direction and ways for an early completion of the lock gates, solved all problems, big and small, arising in their construction, and highly praised the fast speed of the construction carried out without much publicity.

President Kim Il-song named the Hyangsan lock gate bridge and wrote "Hyangsan Bridge" in his own hand.

These lock gates, together with other ones, will greatly contribute to the economic development of the country and the improvement of the people's life.

The construction of one more lock gate, Hadan lock gate, is new progressing apace on the river Taedong.

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CSO: 4100/143

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

# MORE THAN 50 NEW EXCAVATING SITES DETERMINED

SK121100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)--The geological prospecting teams across the country have determined more than 50 new promising excavating sites over the last 6 years, according to data available at the Ministry of Resources Development.

Many of them are deposits of such valuable resources are coal, gold, copper, lead and so on. More than 40 objects have already been put into partial operation or are being developed.

New coal deposits which would last for centuries have been ascertained in Anju District on the west coast.

Deposits of ores of world level in content rate have been discovered in Chagang Province. Their excavation has already begun.

The prospecting teams have spotted in recent years various kinds of minerals of large economic value for the first time in the country.

An Chong-yong, vice-director of the underground resources survey department, said:

During the last few years the survey teams have spotted new mineral deposits of high content rate estimated at millions of tons to open a bright prospect of non-ferrous metal production.

New minerals greatly conducive to the development of chemical industry have also been discovered to be developed. Their deposits determined so far are estimated at hundreds of millions of tons.

Resources of cement rocks which can substitute for limestone and clay, the main raw materials of cement, have been discovered.

The vice-director said prospecting teams were planning to secure more than 10 new excavating sites this year and they were reporting renovatory successes on the threshold of the geological survey day which falls on May 15.

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CSO: 4100/143

## DAMMING OF LAST SECTION OF NAMPO DAM COMPLETED

SK191035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang Apr 19 (KCNA)--The damming of the last section of the main dam, one of the most difficult projects in the construction of the Nampo barrage, a gigantic monumental edifice of the 1980's, was completed victoriously on April 18.

With the successful completion of this project, Nampo municipality and south Hwanghae province have been linked together by the dam and the water of the river Taedong which had flowed for millions of years has come to a standstill to bring into shape a large artificial lake.

Nine islands on the sea have either disappeared or come within the lake. And the water of the river Taedong will be channelled to north and south Hwanghae provinces and south Pyongan province, granaries on the west coast, and Nampo and Pyongyang municipalities, for a more sufficient supply of irrigation water and a convincing prospect has been opened for developing sea and land transport and fisheries, improving the people's life and rendering the looks of the country more beautiful.

The 8 kilometers long dam stretching on the west sea is a crystal of the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and our party and the boundless loyalty of the soldiers of the heroic Korean People's Army and the entire people to the party and the leader and a proud product of the mighty independent national economy that our party has built with a hard struggle.

The main dam of the Nampo barrage which has been built with our wisdom, technique and strength is a proud creation of eternal value which will not be shaken under any natural condition.

The people's army soldiers, constructors and scientists are pulling their full weight on the successful completion of the Nampo barrage.

A railway, a motorway and sidewalks will run on this main dam and it has a fish route.

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CSO: 4100/127

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

## BRIEFS

WATER-CHANNELLING PROJECT PROGRESSING--Pyongyang Apr 23 (KCNA)--The Sotusu water-channelling project is now progressing apace on Paektu Platueau in the northern inland area over 2,000 metres above the sea level. This project is a very effective and favorable construction project for obtaining as much electricity as produced by a power station in a brief period and with smaller-scale investment. At present the construction of scores of ri long waterways, power stations, dams and pumping stations, etc. is going at full steam in the 100 ri (40 km) long section. When this project is completed, the demand of northern industrial districts of the country for electricity will be met more satisfactorily. This year the state will concentrate efforts on the construction of hydraulic power stations including the construction of the Taechon and Wiwon power stations and the water-channelling project of the March 17 power station now underway to radically increase the hydraulic power generating capacity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 23 Apr 86 SK] /12624

GRAPHITE BASE UNDER CONSTRUCTION--Pyongyang Apr 24 (KCNA)--The Hungsang mine under the south Hwanghae provincial mining administration is being built to be a leading graphite production base. Hungsang area is blessed with a large deposit of good-quality graphite. As the open cast mining is possible there, the construction of cutting sites needs not a large investment. When the construction is completed, it will be possible to fully meet the increasing domestic needs for graphite and export a large quantity of graphite every year. The builders there have completed the construction of an ore dressing plant in the main in a a short period and finished the assembling of a system. They will complete the assembling of two systems in the future, the ore dressing capacity of each system being hundreds of thousands of tons. The construction of a drainage drying ground, crude ore transport facilities, repair and maintenance shop and heavy machine repair shop is progressing apace. The project of a repair and maintenance shop building and transmission-line laying have already been finished. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 24 Apr 86 SK] /12624

RAILWAY STATIONS FOR MINING WORKERS--Pyongyang Apr 14 (KCNA)--Six new railway stations have made their appearance in a section between the work site to the residential quarters of the miners of the Musan mining complex, a leading ore production base of Korea. The section extends tens of ri from Chucho, the miners' housing estates, to Ousan. The stations stand at average intervals of 2.4 kilometers. The distance between some stations is

1.5 kilometers. The great leader president Kim Il-song a few years ago took a step for the construction of many houses for the miners in the area and, when a new "miners' city" took shape, he saw to it that railway stations were built for their commutation. In may 1984, dear comrade Kim Chong-il climbed the Cholsan hill more than 800 meters above sea level and showed deep loving care for the miners there, considerate of their commutation. Now commuters' trains made up of modern coaches, cable cars "undok" and large buses serve the miners going to and from work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 14 Apr 86 SK] /12624

INVESTMENTS INCREASED IN METAL--Pyongyang Apr 17 (KCNA)--This year Korea will increase investments in the metal industry 13 percent as against last year. The second stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex is one of the main construction objects of the country. The Chollima Steel Complex which has opened a prospect to markedly boost the production of steel and rolled steel by installing an oxygen plant last year will install a 10,000-ton power press this year. The vast project is now progressing apace to construct the main press shop in tens of thousands of square meters and other buildings and assembly more than 800 installations. An oxygen plant will be installed at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and the metallurgical equipment and production processes relying on our domestic fuel be built up better at metal factories including the Sonjin Steel Complex. A new upsurge will be effected in the production of concentrated ores by increasing investments in the Musan Mining Complex and iron ore mines in the western district. A radical step was taken at the recent 11th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to rapidly augment the production of iron and steel. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 17 Apr 86 SK] /12624

HIGH-SPEED DRILLING COMPETITION--Pyongyang, May 3 (KCNA)--The participants in the national high-speed drilling competition surpassed the goal of drilling 30,000 metres. The competition is participated in by high-speed drilling platoons in the field of the mining industry and geological survey and drilling platoons of the Komdok general mining enterprise. They have built more than 30 cutting faces over the past 6 months to extract several millions of tons of ore. The Chang Yong-hyon platoon of the Mandok mine drilled 340 metres on a monthly average, over 500 metres at maximum in the period of the competition through continuous drilling and continuous dynamiting. The Ho Yun-po platoon of the Komdok geological prospecting corps set a new record by drilling over 35 metres a day at maximum, increasing the number of dynamiting. The participants set themselves the goal of securing over 10 cutting faces in the future. In this way the cutting faces of the Komdok general mining enterprise, a giant leading non-ferrous metal ore production base of the nation, are being built up under a prospective plan. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 3 May 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/143

# KCNA REPORTS ON WORK OF TECHNICAL INNOVATION SHOCK BRIGADES

SK302219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA)--A technical innovation movement is going on brisk among the working people in all parts of Korea.

Standing in the van of this movement are the members of the "April 15 technical innovation shockbrigades" which were organized at all factories and enterprises.

The members of the "April 15 technical innovation shock brigades" in Pyongyang introduced more than 1,100 technical innovation proposals into production in the last 3 months or so this year.

They thus manufactured many pieces of equipment and goods conducive to the modernisation of the national economy and saved a large amount of raw materials, fuel and supplies.

In this period they rendered a benefit amounting to millions of won to the state.

The members of the "April 15 technical innovation shock brigades" in north Pyongan Province incorporated over 2,000 technical innovation proposal in production in the last 3 months.

In particular, the Chongsu chemical factory introduced many valuable technical innovation proposals in a short period and boosted production 1.8 times, while saving hundreds of tons of raw materials and fuel.

These technical innovation shock brigades which were organised to positively contribute to the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy have incorporated more than 340,000 technical innovation proposals over the past 6 years.

In this period more than 138,000 machines were built and a great amount of labour, fund and supplies saved.

Many shock brigade members were awarded the technical innovation pioneer prize and patent right of the state.

In Korea there are the "February 17 scientists shock brigades" and "February 17 scientists and technicians shock brigades."

Over the past 8 years these shock brigades were dispatched to over 160 industrial establishments and construction sites. They carried out nearly 2,000 scientific research tasks and introduced many technical innovation proposals to give a huge benefit to the state.

/8918
CSO: 4100/143

N.KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL FESTIVAL CLOSES--Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA)--A scientific and technical festival which has been open from February closed on April 29 after scoring signal successes. The festival took place in the form of holding a central meeting introducing what has been highly estimated at meetings for reading papers on scientific and technical subjects studied, invention and contrivance contests and meetings for introducing technical innovation proposals held at industrial enterprises throughout the country and in cities (districts), counties and provinces. A large number of papers on scientific and technical subjects, inventions and contrivances were introduced at the festival attended by more than 226,000 people of various strata who are powerfully pushing ahead with the mass technical innovation movement. Upwards of 320 scientific papers and 160 inventions were highly estimated because their scientific conceptions and research methods were excellent and they contributed to the solution of new scientific and technical problems. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 30 Apr 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/143

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CSO: 4100/143

## MESSAGES OF SOLIDARITY SENT TO PALESTINIANS

### Kim Il-song Message to 'Arafat

SK141112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song stressed that the Korean people have firmly supported and encouraged the struggle of the Palestinian people at all times and would stand firm on the side of the fighting Palestinian people in the future, too.

In his message of solidarity sent to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Armed Forces, on May 13 on the occasion of the "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people," President Kim Il-song said that for its justness the cause of the Palestinian revolution enjoyed the broad support and encouragement of the world people.

The message noted that the just struggle of the Palestinian people to restore their legitimate national rights including the right to return to their homeland and the right to found an independent state of Palestine with Kuds as the capital would be crowned with final victory without fail.

President Kim Il-song in his message expressed the belief that the militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Palestinian peoples would further consolidate and develop through the common struggle against imperialism and its stooges.

### Daily Extends Solidarity

SK150449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)--The Korean people take the "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people" as an occasion in extending firm support and solidarity and warm and militant greetings to the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Palestinian people and resistance fighters, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

It says this is an expression of the unshakable stand of the Korean people extending invariable support and encouragement to the just cause of the Palestinian people.

It continues: Although the Palestinian people are undergoing temporary difficulties and running up against the vicious challenge of the enemy, their cause is just and the progressive people of the world are on their side.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors have employed every means and method to obliterate the cause of the Palestinian people.

With no means or tricks, however, can the enemy call a halt to the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

With no means or tricks, however, can the enemy call a halt to the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

Our people pungently denounce the suppressive and murderous atrocities committed by the Israeli Zionists backed by the U.S. imperialists against the Palestinian people and firmly support and encourage as ever their just struggle for the freedom and liberation of their motherland.

MINJU CHOSON says: Our people who regard it as a noble international duty to positively support the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the people stand firm on the side of the Palestinian people in the struggle against the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists.

/8918
CSO: 4100/143

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## REPORTAGE ON VISIT TO SYRIA BY WPK DELEGATION

### Yang Hyong-sop Meets With al-Asad

SK121040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)--Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee, on May 8.

The head of the delegation conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Hafiz al-Asad.

President al-Asad expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward his cordial greetings to them.

Referring to the friendly relations between Syria and Korea, President al-Asad said these relations were very deep and they would further develop in the future thanks to the comradely and fraternal intimacy between himself and most respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

Stating that there would be no change in the stand of the Syrian party and government fully supporting the reunification of Korea, he wished the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people new progress in their struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

### Delegation Returns

SK170431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee, flew back home Friday from its Syrian visit.

It was met at the airport by Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned.

Syrian ambassador to Korea Hani Habib and Bulgarian ambassador to Korea Vasil Khubchev were also present at the airport.

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## KIM IL-SONG MEETS WITH SIHANOUK IN PYONGYANG

SK170359 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Apr 86 p 1

[By the "Political Reporting Team"]

[Text] On 10 April, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with his wife, met with His Majesty Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his wife.

On hand at this meeting was Sam Sann, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

After having talks with His Majesty Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for him.

Invited to this luncheon were the company of His Majesty Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Sam Sann, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

Also participating in this luncheon were Vice President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice Foreign Minister Yi Won-kuk, and functionaries concerned.

On this day, His Majesty Prince Norodom Sihanouk presented gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

## TIAN JIYUN MEETS LSWYK DELEGATION 10 MAY

SK150725 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] In the Great Hall of the People on 10 May, Comrade Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and vice premier of the State Council, met the delegation of the LSWYK led by Kim Chang-yong, vice chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee of our country, visiting China.

Comrade Tian Kiyun asked the head of the delegation to convey intimate greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great friend and comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people, and Comrade Kim Chong-il from Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Deng Xiaoping; Comrade Li Xiannian; and Comrade Zhao Ziyang.

The head of the delegation expressed his deep gratitude for this and asked Comrade Tian Kiyun to convey to the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Comrade Li Xiannian, and Comrade Zhao Ziyang warm greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The talks proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Also present were Song Defu, first secretary, and Li Keqiang, secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, and Sin In-ha, DPRK Ambassador to China.

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CSO: 4110/055

## LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION FROM GDR VISITS

### Yang Hyong-sop Welcomes Group

SK161110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany headed by Manfred Gerlach, chairman of its Central Committee and vice-chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, arrived here today by plane for a visit to Korea upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Korea.

It was met at the airport by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Korea, and other personages concerned.

Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador to Korea, was on hand.

### PAK Song-chol Attends Banquet

SK170501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party arranged a banquet Friday at the people's palace of culture for the delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany headed by Manfred Gerlach, chairman of its Central Committee and vice-chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

President at the banquet were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the KSDP Central Committee, said in his speech:

Now, the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany is powerfully organizing the entire party members in the struggle to successfully fulfill a vast new long-range plan put before the GDR people and build a developed socialist society and waging an active struggle to stop the arms race and establish a nuclear-free, chemical-free zone in Europe for guaranteeing world peace and security.

We extend full support and firm solidarity for your party's struggle.

The Korean Social Democratic Party whose external program is independence, peace, fraternity, friendship and non-alignment will actively strive to strengthen international solidarity not only with Social Democratic parties of socialist countries but also with those in all countries of the world who love sovereignty and independence, peace and justice.

Manfred Gerlach in his speech said: At the talks which will be held in a Frank and open-hearted atmosphere we will confirm matters for joint work for the people's wellbeing and joint struggle against nuclear scourge and for peace and security.

The members of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, together with all people of the GDR, attach great importance to the joint statement of the political parties and social organizations of the DPRK published on December 8, 1985 for peace and security on the Korean peninsula and the world.

The GDR people and working class and the members of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany, a reliable ally of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, a Marxist-Leninist Party, will stand as ever on the side of the Korean people including the members of the KSDP fighting to defend peace, build socialism and peacefully reunify the country on a democratic basis, free from foreign interference, under the leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The speakers emphasized that the relations between the two parties were forged and have been further expanded and developed on the basis of deep intimacy between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker.

Vice-president PAK Song-chol met and had a friendly talk Friday at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation when it paid a courtesy call on him.

In the afternoon, the delegation visited the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party.

### Meeting with Korean Social Democratic Party

SK171112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)--Talks were held here Saturday between the delegations of the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany.

Present there on our side were Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, and personages concerned.

Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation headed by Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Central Committee of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and vice-chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and an official of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

## Kim Il-song Receives Visitors

SK191036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on May 19 received the visiting delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany headed by Manfred Gerlach, chairman of its Central Committee and vice-chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Korea, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, were on hand.

Present there was Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador to Korea.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

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CSO: 4100/143

## REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY BULGARIAN METALLURGICAL GROUP

### Administration Council Fetes Group

SK130124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)--The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a reception this evening at the people's palace of culture for the Bulgarian metal and geological delegation headed by Toncho Chakorov, chairman of the Bulgarian metal economic complex, which arrived today.

Present at the reception were Vice-premier Hong Si-hak, Choe Man-hyon, vice-chairman of the Commission of Metal and Machine Industries, Kim Tae-tung, vice-chairman of the Commission of Extracting Industries, and other officials concerned.

Speeches were made.

Hong Si-hak met and had a friendly talk with the delegation which paid a courtesy call on him.

### Kang Song-san Meets Delegation

SK170424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)--Premier of the administration council Kang Song-san met and had a friendly talk Friday at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the Bulgarian metal and geological delegation headed by Toncho Chakorov, chairman of the Bulgarian metal and economic complex.

Present on the occasion were Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, Choe Man-hyon, vice-chairman of the commission of metal and machine industries, and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea.

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CSO: 4100/143

## REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY COSTA RICA PEOPLE'S PARTY DELEGATION

### Kye Ung-tae Meets Group

SK161128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)--A delegation of the people's party of Costa Rica headed by Eduardo Mora Valverde, deputy general secretary of the party, arrived in Pyongyang today by air.

It was met at the airport by Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

### WPK Hosts Banquet

SK170437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a banquet Friday evening at Ongnyu restaurant for the delegation of the people's party of Costa Rica headed by Eduardo Mora Valverde, deputy general secretary of the party, on a visit to Korea.

Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in his speech referred to the active struggle waged by the people's party of Costa Rica against the U.S. imperialists' interventionist moves and domestic reactionary forces and for the independent and democratic development of the country.

We, he said, consider that your party's line based on a correct analysis of the situation and balance of political forces in Costa Rica is very correct and extend full support to it.

Eduardo Mora Valverde in his speech said:

Costa Rican workers formed a cell in the party and decided to call it "Kim Il-song cell," praising the exploits of Comrade Kim Il-song who has recorded a long history of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

The great Comrade Kim Il-song is the leader not only of the Korean people but also of the world people fighting for independence and social revolution.

The questions of principle arising in the struggle for social progress indicated by him give invincible strength to the people struggling against imperialism and for the achievement of social progress and communist construction.

Noting that the revolutionary role of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people is greatly inspiring the Costa Rican people's struggle, he stated:

The People's Party of Costa Rica will in the future, too, express deepest trust and respect for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

### Talks Held in Friendly Atmosphere

SK171108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on May 17 between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the People's Party of Costa Rica.

Present there on our side were Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned.

Present on the opposite side were the members of the delegation led by Eduardo Mora Valverde, deputy general secretary of the People's Party of Costa Rica.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

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## GREETINGS SENT ON CSSR FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

### Kim Il-song Greets Husak

SK131050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, extended warm congratulations to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, on the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

In his message dated May 13 Comrade Kim Il-song says that the founding of the Czechoslovak Communist Party was a historical event which opened a new stage in the struggle of the Czechoslovak working class and people for the freedom and liberation of the people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

He says that since its founding the Czechoslovak Communist Party, leading the working class and people of Czechoslovakia, liberated the country from the yoke of the vicious fascist rule, defended the gains of the revolution in the fierce struggle against the class enemies at home and abroad and firmly established an advanced, socialist system and converted Czechoslovakia into a solid industrial state.

He says: Our party and people highly estimate the successes made by the fraternal Czechoslovak people in the revolutionary struggle and construction work under the correct leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Comrade Gustav Husak and warmly hail them.

He expresses the conviction that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two peoples will further expand and develop through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

### Daily Greets Anniversary

SK140525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial article greeting the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Noting that the founding of the Czechoslovak Communist Party was an important event of weighty significance in the history and the political life of the Czechoslovak people, the article says:

The 65 years of the CCP was 65 years of struggle and change in leading the revolution and construction to victory while consolidating the party organisationally and ideologically, cementing the unity and cohesion of the party and smashing the counter-revolutionary schemes of the imperialists and domestic reactionary forces.

Socialist construction in Czechoslovakia entered a new stage of development after the April plenary meeting of the CCP Central Committee held in 1969. And the Czechoslovak Communist Party has grown to be a powerful vanguard unit with a membership of 1,700,000.

The most valuable success of the CCP greeting its 65th birthday is the growth of the party.

All the successes made in Czechoslovakia are the shining fruition of the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party led by respected Comrade Gustav Husak and creative endeavours of the Communist Party members and people, the article says, and continues:

The Communist Party members and working people of Czechoslovakia significantly greeted the 17th Congress of the CCP some time ago and are accelerating the revolution and construction with confidence and hope.

The CCP is energetically struggling for peace in Europe and the world.

It vigorously struggles against the moves of the U.S.-led imperialists to plunge the world into the holocaust of nuclear war and for peace and security in Europe, in particular, to turn Central Europe into a chemical weapon-free zone.

The members of the Workers' Party and working people of Korea rejoice over the successes achieved by the fraternal Czechoslovak Communist Party members and working people under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party as over their own and express firm solidarity with their righteous struggle.

The visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Czechoslovakia in 1984 and the visit of respected Comrade Gustav Husak to Korea in 1973 marked an epochal occasion in bringing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples to a new higher stage.

We sincerely wish the CCP members and Czechoslovak people greater success in the struggle to build a developed socialist society, upholding the decisions of the 17th Congress of the CCP.

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CSO: 4100/143

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

**DPRK WHO DELEGATION**--Pyongyang, May 2 (KCNA)--A Korean public health delegation headed by minister of public health Yi Chong-yul left Pyongyang byplane on April 30 to attend the 39th general meeting of the World Health Organisation scheduled in Geneva. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Ministry of Labour Administration Kim Pong-ul and Vice-minister of Public Health Kim Yong-ik. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 2 May 86 SK] /8918

**DPRK LITERATURE DELEGATION**--Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)--A delegation of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea led by Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of its Central Committee, left here on May 6 for a visit to China. The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea returned home after visiting Japan and the delegation of the foreign language press group and the friendship delegation of South Hwanghae Province returned home from China on the same day. Jacques Hakizimana, chairman of the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association, left for home on May 6. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 7 May 86 SK] /8918

**AFRICAN, INDIAN GROUPS ARRIVE**--Pyongyang, May 3 (KCNA)--Machariouss Frank Chitambala, chief political adviser to the general secretary of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, a social scientists' delegation of Ferguson College, India, headed by its rector P.L. Gadgil, a delegation for the study of the chuche idea of the Lagos state branch of the Nigeria Union of Teachers arrived in Pyongyang by air on May 2. The delegation of the Korean Drama Workers Union which had visited the Soviet Union, the delegation of the Kim Chaek University of Technology which had visited China and the delegation of the grand people's study house which had visited Bulgaria returned home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 3 May 86 SK] /8918

**SOVIET, PRC DELEGATIONS ARRIVE**--Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA)--A delegation of scientists of the Hamhung branch of the Academy of Sciences headed by its director Yi Sung-ki and a delegation of the north Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its secretary Pak Sung-sop, left yesterday respectively for China and the maritime territory of the Soviet Union. A delegation of the Central Council of the Organisation of Defence Assistance of Bulgaria headed by its Chairman Georgi Kostov, a delegation of the Soviet pictorial headed by its assistant editor-in-chief Izrail Lyadov, a Soviet movie delegation headed by Yuri Nikolski, chief of the general planning and economic department of the State Film Committee of the Soviet Union, a delegation of the State Library of China headed by its deputy director Xie Daoyuan, a delegation of the Zeit Im Bild Publishing House of the GDR headed by its deputy director Wolfgang Keller, and a Malagasy delegation for the study of the chuche idea arrived in Pyongyang on May 5. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 6 May 86 SK] /8918

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION ADMITS DPRK--Pyongyang, May 6 (KCNA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been admitted to the International Maritime Organisation. Eighty-six countries, or two-thirds of the member states of the organisation, supported its admission in the vote which was carried out in accordance with a decision of the 54th session of the council of the organisation. The DPRK became member state of the organisation when its government deposited the document approving the convention of the organization with the UN Secretary General on April 16 this year according to the procedure of the entry into the organisation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 6 May 86 SK] /8918

TRADE MISSION MEETS PERUVIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)--Alan Garcia Perez, president of the Republic of Peru, on May 5 met Yi In-chun, new chief of the Korean Trade Mission in Peru. The chief conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the president. President Alan Garcia Perez expressed deep thanks for this and asked the chief to transmit his cordial greetings to them. Referring to the friendly and cooperative relations between Peru and Korea, he expressed the hope that these relations would grow stronger and develop in the future. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 9 May 86 SK] /8918

TANZANIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)--The government of Tanzania fully supports the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification. Joseph Warioba, first vice-president and prime minister of Tanzania, declared this when he met Korean ambassador to his country Yi Yong-yon on May 7. The prime minister expressed the greatest joy over the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il wisely lead the revolution and construction in good health. Noting that the Tanzanian people value the successes and experience gained by Korea in agriculture, he highly estimated the successes of the Korean agricultural scientists working at the Chollima Institute of Agricultural Science in Tanzania. Pointing to the successful progress of the irrigation projects with the help of the Korean group for agro-technical cooperation in Tanzania, he extended thanks to the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song for having shown all sorts of care for the development of agriculture in Tanzania. He asked the ambassador to transmit his heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 12 May 86 SK] /8918

ZAMBIAN PARTY OFFICIAL VISIT--Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 11 met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with Macharious Frank Chitambala, chief political adviser to the secretary-general of the United National Independence Party of Zambia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 12 May 86 SK] /8918

BOTSWANA PRESIDENT MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang, May 12 (KCNA)--Botswanan President Q.K.J. Masire met Korean ambassador to his country Kim Tong-hwa on May 2. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Masire. President Masire expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his cordial greetings to them. Masire said Botswana and Korea were developing friendly relations, closely cooperating with each other. Today, the Korean people have achieved great successes in the political, economic, cultural and technical fields and Botswana is going to learn a lot from Korea, he said. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 12 May 86 SK] /8918

PRESS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA)--An agreement on cooperation between the foreign language press group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Zeit Im Bild Publishing House of the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang on May 12. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Paek Namsun, director and editor-in-chief of the foreign language press group, and officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Zeit Im Bild Publishing House of the GDR led by its Vice-director Wolfgang Keller. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 13 May 86 SK] /8918

POLISH WORKERS' PARTY GROUP--Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA)--Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 12 met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the party workers delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by Stefan Zawodzinski, chief of the Agricultural Department of the Central Committee of the Puwp. Present there were Kim Sang-myong, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Mieczyslaw Dedo, Polish ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 13 May 86 SK] /8918

GREETINGS TO MALAWIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song extended warm greetings to H. Kamuzu Banda, president of the Republic of Malawi, on his 80th birthday. President Kim Il-song in his message dated May 12 wished the Malawi president greater success in his work for the prosperity of the Republic of Malawi. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 13 May 86 SK] /8918

ENVOY TO ICELAND--Pyongyang, May 13 (KCNA)--Chon Yong-chin, newly-appointed Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Iceland, on May 7 presented his credentials to Icelandic President Vigdis Finnbogadottir. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Cong-il to President Vigdis Finnbogadottir. President Vigdis Finnbogadottir expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward his friendly greetings to them. Expressing satisfaction with the ever more favorable development of friendly relations between Iceland and Korea, he hoped that Korea would be reunified in a peaceful way. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 13 May 86 SK] /8918

PRC FENCING GROUP--Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)--Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere Tuesday with the Chinese fencing group staying in Korea. On hand were Kim Tuk-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 14 May 86 SK] /8918

NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)--A NODONG SINMUN delegation headed by its editor-in-chief Yi Song-pok, left Pyongyang on May 14 by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic. The delegation was seen off by chairman of the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee Chu Chang-chun, and first deputy editor-in-chief Cho Chil-nam, Soviet ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov and Yugoslav Ambassador Miodrag Bogicevic. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 14 May 86 SK] /8918

HUNGARIAN RED CROSS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)--Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki met and had a friendly talk Tuesday with the Hungarian Red Cross delegation headed by Janos Hantos, president of the Executive Committee of the Hungarian Red Cross. Present on the occasion were Yu Kyong-hui, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society and president of the Academy of Medical Science, and Janos Taraba, Hungarian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 14 May 86 SK] /8918

AGRICULTURAL GROUP IN TANZANIA--Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)--Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, on May 9 met Om Tok-hwan, head of the delegation of the DPRK preparatory committee for joint agriculture venture. President Ali Hassan Mwinyi expressed deep thanks for the deep attention of the great President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il directed to the agricultural development of Tanzania. Tanzania with rich land and water resources will surely be able to develop her agriculture if she strengthens cooperation with Korea, he stressed. The Tanzanian Government, he said, hopes that the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea would be realised without fail. A friendly atmosphere prevailed over the conversation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 May 86 SK] /8918

MESSAGE TO ZAIRE FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Mandungu Bula Nyati upon his appointment as a commissioner of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of Zaire. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow stronger, the message wished him success in his responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 15 May 86 SK] /8918

MESSAGE TO SFRY PRESIDENCY--Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song extended warm congratulations to Sinan Hasani upon his assumption of office as president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In his message dated May 16 he sincerely wished the president great success in his work for further developing socialist self-management, achieving the country's prosperity on the basis of fraternity and unity among different nationalities at home, developing and strengthening the non-aligned movement and defending world peace. He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia would develop in depth in the future in the spirit of agreement between the leaders of the two countries in Pyongyang and Belgrade. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 16 May 86 SK] /8918

MINISTERS MARK KPA ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)--Vice-marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, received messages of greetings from the defence ministers of the Soviet Union, China, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, Democratic Yemen, Iran, Egypt, the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and Mozambique on the 54th KPA founding anniversary. The messages express the belief that the friendly relations between the Korean People's Army and the armies of those countries would constantly consolidate and develop. O Chin-u sent them reply messages. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 16 May 86 SK] /8918

CSSR ENVOY LECTURE--Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)--Czechoslovak ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman gave a lecture Thursday at the Grand People's Study House on the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Present there were men of social science in Pyongyang and Czechoslovak Embassy officials. After underlining the significance of the founding of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the ambassador outlined the achievements of the Czechoslovak people in the socialist revolution and construction over the past 65 years under the leadership of the party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 16 May 86 SK] /8918

KANGWON ILBO DELEGATION--Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Yi Hui-uk, editor-in-chief of KANGWON ILBO, left Pyongyang Thursday for a visit to China. Thongbai Thongbao, president of the Writer's Association of Thailand, arrived here on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 16 May 86 SK] /8918

MALAGASY PRESIDENT MEETS DPRK AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)--Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka on May 12 met Korean ambassador to his country Chong Tae-hwa. The president expressed deep thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song in the name of the Madagasy Government and people and in his own name for the relief materials sent to Madagascar affected by hurricane. He expressed satisfaction over the very gratifying strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples. He said he fully supported the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the DPRK's proposal for the cohosting of the 24th Olympic Games by the North and the South. He sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 17 May 86 SK] /8918

NORWEGIAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the national day of Norway. Recalling that the Labour Party of Norway in its program in September last year rejected the U.S. "Star Wars" program and called for conversion of northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone, NODONG SINMUN says: The Korean people believe that the Korea-Norway friendship will develop and strengthen in the future in the interests of the two peoples. MINJU CHOSON notes: The friendly relations between the Korean and Norwegian peoples are favourably developing in accordance with their common desire for independence, friendship and peace. Believing that these relations with the Norwegian people will further develop in the future, the Korean people wish them new success in their endeavours for the prosperity of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 17 May 86 SK] /8918

DELEGATIONS DEPART, RETURN--Pyongyang, May 17 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association headed by Ivan Solakov, its vice-chairman and vice-minister of national education, arrived in Pyongyang Friday. Returning home on the same day were the Korean public health delegation headed by Minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yul which had attended the 39th general meeting of the World Health Organization, the Korean Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Vice-minister Chon Chae-hong which had visited Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua and Guyana, the delegation of the Korean Committee of anti-imperialist veteran fighters headed by its Chairman Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Chon Mun-uk which had visited the Soviet Union and Bulgaria and the Korean team which had participated in the third Asian clay pigeon shooting championship. Meanwhile, Chon Chin-sik, chairman of the Santama Society of Traders and Industrialists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and his group left Pyongyang after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 17 May 86 SK] /8918

BULGARIAN, NICARAGUAN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA)--The Bulgarian metal and geological delegation headed by Toncho Chakurov, chairman of the Bulgarian metal economic complex, left here Saturday by plane. A delegation for the study of the chuche idea of the Managua National Autonomous University of Nicaragua headed by its Vice-rector William Genet Barberena arrived in Pyongyang on May 16. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 18 May 86 SK] /8918

GREETINGS TO INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA)--Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam extended greetings to Shiv Shankar upon the latter's assumption of heavy responsibility as minister for external affairs of India. In his message he expressed his belief that the friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries would grow in strength and develop in conformity with the idea of independence, freindship, non-alignment and peace. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 18 May 86 SK] /8918

FILM SHOW IN CUBA--Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA)--A film show was held on May 15 in the building of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC]. Screened there were the Korean documentary film "Korean visit of a party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz" and the Cuban documentary film "two places of victory" which records the Korean visit by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. Present there were Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Rodriquez, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-president of the Council of State and vice-president of the council of ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Jorge Valdes Risquet, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and many other officials of the CPC Central Committee. Korean ambassador to Cuba Pak Yong-se and his embassy officials were invited. The films deeply impressed the attendants. The film show was followed by a cocktail party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 18 May 86 SK] /8918

HUNGARY'S SZUROS IN PYONGYANG--Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)--Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and his group arrived in Pyongyang on May 19 by air. They were met at the airport by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Han Si-hae, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Janos Taraba, Hungarian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English GMT May 86 SK] /8918

GREETINGS TO YUGOSLAV LEADING CADRES--Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Branko Mikulic upon his election as president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would constantly develop in strength in the future, too, and sincerely wished him great success in his responsible work for the economic stability of the country and socialist development. Meanwhile, Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Raif Dizdarevic upon his reappointment as federal secretary for foreign affairs and Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, to Ivo Vrandecic upon his election as president of the Federal Assembly. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 19 May 86 SK] /8918

KIM IL-SONG CABLE TO CAMEROON--Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song extended warm felicitations to Cameroonian President Paul Biya on the 14th anniversary of the National Day. In the message on May 17 President Kim Il-song said the Korean people were glad at the enormous successes registered by the Cameroonian people in the work for strengthening national unity and building a new prosperous society under the leadership of President Paul Biya. He expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further develop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 19 May 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/143

## N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

### DAILY DENOUNCES JAPAN'S DIPLOMACY TOWARDS MIDDLE EAST

SK150505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today, commenting on the babbling of the reactionary rulers of Japan that Japan should maintain her Middle East diplomacy in disregard of the "anti-terror statement" adopted at the Tokyo summit of Western countries, says that it discloses their carfty nature in all nakedness.

Noting that the Middle East countries are vehemently denouncing Nakasone as a faithful accomplice and promoter in working out the "anti-terror statement," the author of the commentary says:

Even before the ink of their signature to the "anti-terror statement" was dry the reactionary rulers of Japan made sheeps eye at the Middle East countries, prattling that the Middle East diplomacy should be "maintained" and Japan's "policy" toward the Middle East has not changed. How brazen-faced this is!

If the Middle East countries, indignant at the wicked behavior of Nakasone prohibit export of oil to Japan, the Japanese economy which depends upon this region for 75 percent of its oil import will go bankrupt.

Although the Japanese reactionaries are behaving as if they would maintain independence in politics, there can be no change in their policy of kowtowing to the U.S. imperialists as their subordinate ally.

The peoples of Middle East countries should watch every move of theirs, maintaining heightened vigilance against the crafty tricks of Nakasone.

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CSO: 4100/143

END